THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1941—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 29

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 11.

Eden and Stalin Concur; $2,085,000,000 Savings? Prisoners' Vote Ruling

The World's Day—December 29, 1941

Diplomatic: Eden, Stalin Confer in Moscow

British Foreign Secretary Eden and Russian Premier Stalin have been in conference in Moscow for the past two weeks, reaching a full agreement on conduct of the war. [Pages 1 and 8.]

Prime Minister Churchill reached Ottawa by special train from Washington and received an enthusiastic welcome from Canadians on his history-making visit to North America. [Page 7.]

Rome Radio reported that Spanish Foreign Minister Serrano Suñer at Madrid received the Spanish Ambassador to Berlin, the Italian Ambassador to Madrid, and the Chargé d'Affaires of Germany's Madrid Embassy.

Madrid reports said Spain was expected to lodge a prompt and energetic protest with the British Government over the sinking of the German steamer Benno by British torpedo planes off the Spanish Coast Dec. 24.

Soviet-Japanese negotiations over extension of fishing agreements are proceeding in Kuibyshev, it was announced in Tokyo.

Washington: Brookings Proposes Savings Plan

An economy program to realize $2,085,000,000 nondefense savings was outlined by the Brookings Institution. [Financial Page.]

Senator Thomas (D) of Utah, who spent seven years in Japan, said he was confident the enemy "will be crushed," but warned that the Japanese are resourceful.

Senator Austin (R) of Vermont urged that the Allied Powers stabilize their monetary exchanges to avoid "serious difficulties."

Sixteen merchant ships owned by Finland, an ally of Germany, were seized in United States ports by the Maritime Commission for the U. S. Merchant Marine.

Use of air mail in place of long-distance telephone was urged by Postmaster General Walker so that lines may be kept open "for any emergency."

All war industries were urged by William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, directors of the OPM, to work full time New Year's Day.

Vocational schools were urged by OPM officials to carry on 24-hour training schedules.

New England: Vote Unaffected by Prisoners

Judge Vincent Brogna ruled that release of 99 prisoners by the Boston Penal Commissioner last election day would not affect the mayoralty election, whether they were let out to vote or not. [Page 2.]

Students from 31 American colleges, meeting at Harvard, launched a patriotic campaign "to defeat Hitler." [Page 2.]

At an All-Albania Congress held in Boston, an organization aimed at setting up a Free Albania was formed. [Page 5.]

Russia: Germans Face Encirclement

Germans faced encirclement south of Moscow as Russians were reported driving new wedges between Kaluga and Orel. [Page 9.]

A "Viking SS Division" including Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, and Flemish volunteers was reported being used to stop the gaps in battered Nazi lines in the south.

German air losses in Russia were estimated by London aviation observers to total 35 per cent of the Nazi air fleet. [Page 8.]

Islands, St. Pierre, Miquelon Vote 'Free'

St. Pierre and Miquelon completed their plebiscites, voting at least 80 per cent in favor of joining the Free French forces. [Page 7.]

General de Gaulle was negotiating with the Washington, London, and Ottawa governments on behalf of the islanders, who expressed determination not to be handed back to the Fascist-Vichy Government, as Washington demanded should be done.

Free French ban on all shipping entering the island harbors except with special permission was announced by Admiral Muselier.

Americas: Transocean News Offices Raided

Offices of the German Transocean News Agency in Montevideo, Uruguay, were raided by a committee investigating anti-Uruguayan activities, which confiscated a quantity of documents.

The War in the Pacific

A summary of events in the Pacific war theater and related developments will be found in columns 7 and 8 on this page.

Geologists Rallied to Search For Vital Defense Metals

By Max K. Gilstrap

Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The world is hungry for strategic metals and needs the services of geologists in finding these things.

With this keynote challenge Dr Reginald A. Daly, Chairman of the Harvard Geology Department, this morning called upon geologists everywhere to contribute their talent in the present emergency, in the welcoming address to 800 members of the Geological Society of America which opened its 54th annual meeting today at the Statler Hotel, Boston.

"In this total war as in the total peace that must come after it, geology, the science of raw materials, is at the very root of matter," Dr. Daly declared. "The world is hungry for iron, aluminum, copper, chromium, magnesium, beryllium, tungsten, salt, sulphur, potash, phosphate and petroleum, and therefore hungry for your techniques in finding these things. They are needed both for winning the war and for winning the peace that can only be assured by filling the world's belly.

"It is not an accident that you, and not the Axis geologists are leaders in these techniques," Dr. Daly told his audience. "American and British leadership in earth science is due to superior imaginativeness and invention of the free democracies."

He declared that "for the purposes of war our enemies are clever borrowers," but said that the "borrowed weapons cannot long withstand new, defending, offsetting inventions which are sure to come out of the free peoples."

Geologists, Dr. Daly said, have

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Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Saltonstall Calls a State Of Emergency

Bay State Governor in a proclamation lists three specific reasons as basis for his action.

A state of emergency was proclaimed in Massachusetts today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to give "fullest scope" to civilian defense activity and to speed production of war materials.

By issuing the proclamation the Governor invoked all the broad powers granted to him under the Commonwealth Emergency Defense Act of 1941.

The Governor, emphasizing the necessity of avoiding a scare among the people, said that "no new belligerent threat was involved" in his declaration of the emergency.

Three Reasons

It was learned that three specific reasons formed the basis for the emergency proclamation. They were:

1. Necessity of policing adequately the tire rationing program being instituted by the Federal Government on Jan. 5.

2. Giving positive legal authority to James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, to suspend various labor laws to allow defense plants to operate 24 hours a day seven days a week.

3. Legalizing the authority of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety in connection with civilian defense activities, including blackouts and the like.

Gets Authority

The Governor, in his proclamation, pointed that the 1941 State Defense Act gives him authority to declare an emergency if the Congress of the United States declares war.

In his proclamation the Governor said:

"Now, therefore, I, Leverett Saltonstall, Governor of the Commonwealth, by virture of said Acts of 1941, Chapter 719, and all powers vested in me thereunto enabling, do hereby, with the advice and consent of the Council, set forth and proclaim that a state of emergency exists by reason of war whereby the peace and security of the Commonwealth are endangered by the imminent threat of belligerent acts of the enemies of the United States.

"In addition I urge all the people of the Commonwealth to cooperate with and assist the duly constituted authorities in all measures taken for defense, and to avail themselves at every opportunity of

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Navy Sinks Two More Enemy Ships; U.S. Pledges Full Aid to Philippines; Japanese Threat to Singapore Grows

Warning issued by White House against overoptimism over Islands—Strategy advanced.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—While Anglo-American staff talks continued to make "excellent progress" today on what Prime Minister Winston Churchill referred to as "far-reaching decisions," the White House warned against placing too much optimism on President Roosevelt's promise to the Philippine Islands that overwhelming American aid would come.

Although Stephen T. Early, the White House Press Secretary, denied that the President's statement hinted at a temporary loss of the islands, he said that some newspaper headlines had stressed "too much of the immediate rather than the ultimate" in commenting on assurances of American help.

With the War Department communiqué speaking of the "heavy odds" against the Philippine defenders, Mr. Early said that account must be taken of the fact that the islands lie a long ways from American sources of supply and that considerable time is needed where such distances are involved.

While laying long-term plans for the defeat of the Axis in all corners of the globe, the United States was also paying strict attention to means of lessening the present terrific Japanese pressure upon the American and native defenders of the Philippines.

Highly praising the courage of the Islands' civilian and military populations, President Roosevelt has assured them that the entire resources and manpower of the United States would be thrown behind the protection and redemption of Philippine liberty.

Navy Assures Aid

Simultaneously, the Navy Department stated laconically that, despite all Japanese rumors to the contrary, the immense United States Fleet was following "an intensive and well-planned campaign against the Japanese forces which will result in positive assistance to the defense of the Philippine Islands."

Although neither the President

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

By a Staff Artist

Triple Threat to Singapore

A new and serious menace to Britain's defense base at Singapore has developed with a three-point Japanese drive from Sumatra, Northern Malaya, and Sarawak, on the island of Borneo.

Nipponese capture capital of Sarawak and land parachute troops in East Indies—U. S. destroyer damaged—Churchill arrives in Ottawa—Eden and Stalin agree on war strategy.

United States defense lines north of undefended bomb-ravaged Manila have been shortened and troops are offering stubborn resistance the United States Army announced as the Navy, acknowledging slight damage to a United States destroyer, claimed to have sunk two more enemy ships. Manila was heartened by President Roosevelt's pledge of all-out aid although the White House warned against overoptimism as to the immediacy of such aid.

Meanwhile Singapore, Britain's remaining outpost of Empire on the Far Eastern Continent, appeared in new grave danger. Closing in from three directions, Japanese forces captured Kuching, capital of Sarawak on the island of Borneo to the east, entered the rich tin mining and communications center of Ipoh, barely 290 miles north of Singapore in British Malaya, and landed parachute troops on Sumatra, Netherlands East Indies, about 400 miles to the northwest.

On the diplomatic front "excellent progress" was reported in Washington in co-ordinating the military and economic resources of the anti-Axis powers and Britain's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and Russia's Premier Stalin were reported in full agreement in Moscow on war strategy. Prime Minister Winston Churchill meanwhile arrived in Ottawa where he was greeted with tumultuous ovation.

U. S. Shortens Line North of Manila; Foe Reinforced

MANILA, Dec. 29 (AP) — Gen. Douglas MacArthur has shortened his Philippine defense lines north of Manila according to a War Department report which said the Japanese invaders had been heavily reinforced.

General MacArthur has consolidated the majority of his troops in Pampanga Province, north of Manila, and considerably south of the Lingayen Gulf coast line where the original major invasion thrust started.

Reporting that American and Philippine troops were in high spirits and offering stubborn resistance against heavy odds, General MacArthur said that "losses have been heavy on both sides."

Pampanga Province, northwest of Manila, is about midway between the Capital and Lingayen Gulf invasion beachheads. Its northern boundary is some 55 miles distant from both the gulf and Manila, and the southern boundary only about 25 miles from the Capital.

Through the southern portion of the Province, a sugar-producing area, flows the Pampanga River, which spreads into a vast marsh as

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

The saga of Wake Island: 400 men against an empire: Page 18.

Japanese Ring Of Steel Closes Around Singapore

By the Associated Press

Monday, Dec. 29

Japan's closing ring around Singapore grew noticeably tighter today with British announcement of the fall of Kuching, Capital of Sarawak on the island of Borneo, the capture of Ipoh, barely 290 miles north of Singapore in British Malaya, and the Netherlands announcement of the landing of Japanese parachute troops on Sumatra, in the Netherlands East Indies.

These three Japanese gains presented a new three-cornered threat to the great British bastion which the Allies are pledged to defend at any cost.

The Japanese landing on Sumatra was at Medan, about 400 miles northwest of Singapore, while Kuching is about 475 miles due east of the British base.

To the north, capture of Ipoh, tin-mining city and communications center, represented a penetration of the British line which had been thrown up along a line roughly 350 miles north of Singapore.

Strategical Gain

A British headquarters communiqué from Singapore said the British on the Perak Front in Malaya are "in close contact with the enemy south of Ipoh," but gave no farther information.

Tokyo dispatches sent by official broadcast said Ipoh had been in Japanese hands since about noon Sunday.

The Tokyo communiqué held that Ipoh was of considerable strategic value as one of the major stations on the West Coast railway system connecting Prai, on the mainland opposite Penang, with Singapore.

"The fall of Ipoh opens to the Japanese advance for the first time modern roads and methods of transportation for a power drive toward Singapore," the Tokyo communiqué said.

Fighting in the Ipoh area blazed up, the British said, when British land units, backed by artillery, beat off the Japanese at Chemor, a railroad point about 12 miles north of Ipoh, and beat off Japanese patrols at a strategic ferry crossing over the Perak River, which runs beside the British positions along the Malayan north-south railroad about 13 miles southwest of Ipoh.

[The latest action reported apparently was in the area southwest of the Malayan city, where fighting has been in progress now for two days.]

RAF Bombs Airdrome

The British communiqué said that medium bombers of the Royal Air Force made another attack on the airdrome at Sungei Patani, near Penang and nearly 100 miles north of Ipoh, causing a number of fires and explosions.

It said that reconnaissances confirmed that British bombers in an attack on that same target on the night of Dec. 27 destroyed seven fighters and three heavy bombers and badly damaged five other Japanese fighters.

The Japanese raided Port Swettenham, Malaya, the communiqué added, with slight damage reported.

On the East Coast, at Kuantan, Japanese aircraft bombed and

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British Map Postwar Aims

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 29—Britain's policy, not only during the war but afterward, emerges in broad outline from the simultaneous talks of Prime Minister Winston Churchill with President Roosevelt in Washington and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden with Premier Joseph Stalin in Moscow.

Both of these consultations have been interpreted here as far exceeding in eventual significance their immediate purpose of coordinating the Allied war strategy against the Axis. They are seen as signs that the British Government has recognized fully the impossibility of Britain either turning its back on Europe or ignoring its solidarity with other parts of the English-speaking world. They indicate clearly that Britain's inevitable role is to look both ways at once—both toward America and the Empire and toward the continent of Europe.

The press here has been quick to seize on the long-view significance

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The Army in Hawaii

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Dec. 29—Despite bomb damage, Army forces here were in better shape today to meet and repel an enemy attack than when Japanese planes dived through the clouds Dec. 7 to catch American defenses "not on the alert."

This conclusion, untinted by optimism or any deception, is unavoidable after a day's tour with an Army escort through land installations on the island of Oahu. It is not said with the purpose of increasing anyone's confidence. The plain fact is that in every respect this island is in far better defensive condition than it ever was before. Here are some of the reasons:

Replacement of personnel and equipment since the attack exceeds the losses of both men and planes. This correspondent has seen the new material and the new men.

All fighting equipment is dispersed and in position. It is where any one bomb would catch only one plane or gun or tank. Mass damage is impossible.

Discipline has been improved incredibly by the baptism of fire. Men look, salute, and behave like veterans. The worst feature of the overadvertised low Army morale last summer was the fact that troops were unable to feel that a real emergency existed because there were sharply divided feelings among the civilian population. Actual war was the one thing needed to make them real soldiers.

Air Officers Satisfied

Even damage to hangars at the air fields has its compensation. So long as ample hangar space was available there was a natural tendency to keep most planes under cover. High officers in the Air force regard their lost hangars with satisfaction. They say the planes are safer scattered outside. They say they probably will not attempt to replace the hangars until after the war.

Our trip included the major Army bases. Here is a summary of what we saw and learned.

At Hickam Field Army bomber base, damage consisted of the loss of several hangars and the loss of the use of the upper floor main barracks. The field itself was undamaged. There is not a single bomb crater on the vast runways or parking apron nor any damage to the servicing equipment. In other words, the field was entirely usable immediately after the attack and is in full operation today. The concrete barracks already are

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Victim of Japanese Ruthlessness

Wide World

Famous Old Walled City of Manila

The ancient Spanish city of Manila turned its almost medieval walls into a beautiful park area, as the photograph shows. A golf course, gardens, and promenades cover the wide green belt surrounding the "intramuros" or walled area. Within this relatively small section were crowded most of the old buildings of the city, including venerable churches, museums, and institutions, as well as business establishments and large numbers of humble dwellings, most of them completely vulnerable to air bombardment.

Court Told 99 Men Let Off Deer Island Day Before Hub's Mayoralty Election

Curley Action Against Tobin Starts Before Judge Brogna

Ninety-nine men were released from the Deer Island House of Correction the day before Boston's mayoralty election and brought to Boston by the Island's boat, Joseph P. Donahue, City Penal Commissioner, testified today as the Curley-Tobin mayoralty feud returned once more to Suffolk Superior Court.

In a proceeding, likened by Judge Vincent J. Brogna to a grand jury hearing, in which the defense has no power to appear, Commissioner Donahue was one of 57 witnesses summoned by five voters. The voters are seeking to remove Mayor Maurice J. Tobin from office on allegations of corrupt practices in the recent election.

Judge Emil E. Fuchs, counsel for the five voters, and recently counsel for defeated candidate James M. Curley in the election recount, questioned the Penal Commissioner. In response to questions, Commissioner Donahue said he contributed $500 to the Tobin campaign.

"You caused to be released some 99 prisoners from Deer Island?" asked Judge Fuchs.

"That's right," the Commissioner answered.

"Did you know that they were immediately transported to City Hall?" he was asked.

"I don't know that," he responded.

Here the Court interposed, asking whether the prisoners, released under a law permitting the Commissioner to let out those he thought were "reformed," were released for the remainder of their term, or "just to vote."

Mr. Donahue said that they were "released to their ordinary walk of life."

Judge Brogna Comments

Judge Fuchs attempted to pursue his investigation as to what happened to the men after they were released, but was denied those questions. Judge Brogna said:

"Suppose he released them purposely to vote, if they had the right to vote. That doesn't make any difference. It doesn't affect the election."

Earlier, Timothy Callahan, stating that he represented Mayor Tobin, was immediately cut short by Judge Brogna, who reminded him that the proceeding was entirely one-sided, and that "no one has any rights here other than the petitioners."

However, he allowed Mr. Callahan to speak as a "friend of the Court," and not as representing Mayor Tobin.

The attorney contended that the five petitioners here had been "sold a bill of goods by some candidate. There are allegations here of which they could have no knowledge. I ask the Court to examine the petitioners to see if they have any private interests to serve therein."

Without ruling on the Callahan request, Judge Brogna directed Judge Fuchs to proceed with the five petitioners. The petitioners include Miss Marian Clarke Nichols, Albert P. McCulloch, Everett J. Slate, Miss Anne L. Childs, and Albert West, a lieutenant in the campaign by Joseph Lee, Boston School Committeeman, for Mayor recently. A petition on behalf of two more, Edward C. Monahan of Roslindale, and Ethel M. Williams of West Roxbury, to permit their intervention in the case, has been filed with the Court.

Wilfred P. Doyle, City Clerk, and first witness called by the petitioners, brought with him the report filed by Joseph J. McCarthy, now City Treasurer, but at the time the report was filed Treasurer of the Committee on Civic Security which supported Mayor Tobin.

"I expect to show the Court," said Judge Fuchs, "that this was a scheme to do indirectly what the law prevents doing directly. This was a camouflage to enable the respondent Mayor Tobin to defeat the law and is a violation of it."

Mr. Doyle identified Mayor Tobin's personal return, which was also admitted as an exhibit.

Next witness was Frederick E. Dowling, Secretary and member of the Boston Election Commission. Questions put to this witness by Judge Fuchs, and dealing with well-publicized events prior to and following the election were generally excluded by Judge Brogna. The Superior Court Justice did permit, however, the witness to answer queries about the destruction of 40 official ballots reportedly observed by Patrolman Thomas Turley.

Dowling Did Not Know

In response to a question by Judge Brogna, the witness said it was invariably the practice to issue certificates to vote to persons unrecognized at the voting places, or those whose right to vote had been questioned by election officers. Mr. Dowling stated he knew nothing about the release of 99 prisoners from Deer Island.

"Was application made by certain citizens for permission to guard the ballots the night of the election?" Judge Fuchs asked.

"Yes."

"Was that request denied?"

"No, it was assented to by me."

"Were instructions given to the police to evict those citizens?"

"Not to my knowledge."

City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck testified he made two contributions of $250 each to the Civic Security Committee. Questioned concerning two advertisements appearing in a Boston newspaper.

The evidence presented by the voters at today's hearing will be the basis for Judge Brogna's decision on whether to give them permission to file a petition to remove Mayor Tobin. Should the latter be granted, it will be heard by a three-judge court.

By a Staff Photographer

It's Still Christmasy on Boston Common

Top—The crowd sings Christmas carols to accompaniment of musicians at Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, at the Hub's municipal Christmas observance. Originally scheduled for Christmas Eve, the affair was postponed until last night because of inclement weather. Center left—Grace Crowley, daughter of Police Lieut. James B. Crowley, brought her new doll to see the festivities. Center right—Resplendent with color, Boston's municipal Christmas tree shines brilliantly with its hundreds of lights and Star of Bethlehem at the top.

Geologists Rallied to Search For Vital Defense Materials

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learned from their work that co-operation rather than brute force has favored survival and happiness for race after race in nature's brood. For example, he mentioned the inhabitants of a coral reef which through co-operation are able to face safely the thundering surf; the co-operative dog which is secure for eons to come, and the co-operative hen which remains.

"From earth science we learn that ultimately a Shickelgruber cannot win against a Florence Nightingale or a Clara Barton; a Kaiser against an Earl Grey; a Ribbentrop against a Cordell Hull; or a Mussolini against a Grenfell.

Dr. Daly declared that the geologists meeting in Boston were a heartening symbol which stands for objectivity, unselfishness, utter freedom of thought, and "the moral obligation to be intelligent," and that the society has laid a course of granite strength, a foundation of national confidence and morale.

Resources in Siberia

Dr. George B. Cressey, University of Syracuse geologist, in discussing Siberian resources for Soviet warfare, said that even if the Nazis should one day overrun all Soviet Europe, the Russians have extensive resources of strategic value in Siberia to assure "significant industrial output."

The Urals and the territory eastward into Siberia, he said, contain extensive resources of strategic value in the war with Germany. "These appear adequate for a significant industrial output even though all of the Soviet Europe should be occupied."

Dr. Cressey said that 40,000,000 tons of coal—30 per cent of the Russians' output—was mined in Russia's Asiatic territory in the Urals and in Siberian fields beyond that natural frontier.

As to petroleum production, he said that it is "rapidly increasing," in the Emba region between the Volga and the Urals, and in the veins of the Urals are rich deposits of iron ore, low-grade manganese, copper, asbestos, platinum, chromium, and nickel. Lead and zinc, the speaker said, have long been taken from the region of Ridder in the Altai mountains.

Search for New Sources

In an interview Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard geologist, said that America must go prospecting for new sources of strategic metals in the spirit of the forty-niners if they are to offset possible shortages in a long war.

Admitting that America along with Russia is most fortunate in the matter of natural resources, he said it is also true that if the war is prolonged, more and more of the United States' outside resources will be cut off and therefore America must take new steps to make herself self-sufficient.

He said that the United States Geological Survey was already studying the mountains of California and Nevada for new sources of mercury, the metal used in depth charges and demolition bombs and which has heretofore been obtained largely from Spain. And he added that unused mines in Colorado and Montana may be looked to to furnish low-grade manganese which can be turned into a high-grade product by processing and then used for the smelting of steel.

While stating that home sources of tin might be developed in place of the metal which now comes from the Malay Archipelago and Bolivia, Dr. Mather stated that success in such a venture was doubtful, and that the United States apparently has no home sources of supply other than that stored up in stock piles which would probably last a year.

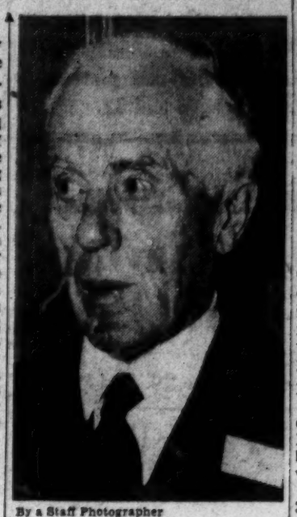
He pointed out that America was satisfactorily supplied on its sources of magnesium for incendiary bombs and aluminum for its fighting planes, but he asserted that much work remained to be done in the matter of developing hydroelectric plants to furnish electrolytic means of extracting the metals.

Election of Officers

At the business session held yesterday officers of the society were elected and announced as follows:

Councilor and President, Prof. Douglas Johnson, Columbia University; Councilor and First Vice-President, Prof. E. L. Bruce, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; Councilor and Second Vice-President, Prof. Chester R. Longwell, Yale University; Councilor and Third Vice-President, Dr. Lloyd W. Stephenson, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.; Councilor and Fourth Vice-President, Dr. Frederic E. Wright, Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C.

Councilor and Secretary, Dr. H. R. Aldrich, Columbia University; Councilor (Past President) Charles P. Berkey, Professor Emeritus, Columbia University; Councilor, Professor William O. Hotchkiss, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York; Councilor, Dr. A. I. Levorson, Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Councilor, Prof. Rollin T. Chamberlin, University of Chicago.



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Reginald A. Daly

Chairman of the Harvard Geology Department, who gave welcoming address to the Geological Society of America at its Boston meeting.

College Youth Offer Help To 'Lick Fascism'

Calling upon America to put them to work in the factory and on the farm, if necessary, to "lick Fascism," representatives of 3,000 American college students today at Harvard launched a new nation-wide "Thought and Action" group called the National Student Merger.

Bitter opponents of the American Student Union, which has heretofore monopolized student channels of self-expression and allegedly given them a Communist tinge, the student merger prides itself on having been "against Hitler before Leningrad."

The A. S. U. became interventionist after the German attack on Russia.

Final sessions of a week-end convention, first in the Student Merger's six months history, are being held in Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard, today and tomorrow.

More than 150 students from 31 colleges—as far West as Wisconson, as far South as South Carolina—are in attendance. They represent organizations which on the individual campuses average 100 members each.

Their stated purpose is to promote, among American students, a "faith in the democratic heritage, which is deeper, truer, and more tenacious than any devotion which a Nazi might have for Totalitarianism."

In a resolution framed for presentation to this afternoon's plenary session, the Home Front Commission asked "mobilization of students for agricultural and industrial action necessary for winning the war."

Miss Jane Plimpton, a Vassar student, who is chairman of the Commission, explained in an interview this morning that college students should be asked to step into the farms of the Nation to fill the "crucial shortage of agricultural labor."

She said only the trained students should be drafted for factory work. Vacations could be constructively spent in this fashion, she pointed out.

Miss Plimpton's Commission is one of several studying the "student's part in winning the war."

Others are concerned with the "student's part in winning the peace."

Goodwin Quits Post in Senate For Finance Job

In a move unprecedented in Massachusetts history, Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, today resigned his legislative office to assume the $7,000-a-year post of Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

This occurred after a majority of the Council had voted against confirmation of Senator Goodwin's appointment, on the theory that he could not serve as Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance, which is part of the Executive side of the Government, and also as a legislator. The State Constitution established three divisions of Government, Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary. Intermixture is forbidden.

Senator Goodwin appeared before the Council in Executive session to promise to resign from the Senate upon his confirmation as Chairman of the Commission on Administration and Finance to succeed Patrick J. Moynihan of Boston.

Immediately after the Goodwin promise, Councilior John M. Cunningham (D) of Boston, who was elected by the Legislature to succeed the ousted Daniel H. Coakley, shifted his vote, with the result that Senator Goodwin's appointment was confirmed. The four other Democratic Councillors, Joseph P. Clark, Jr. of Fall River, James A. Donovan of Lawrence, Edmund Burke of Worcester, and Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., of Springfield, voted against Mr. Goodwin's confirmation.

State of Emergency Called

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the privilege of serving in some capacity in the common endeavor which will bring us victory over all our enemies."

Must Be Ratified

Under the Defense Act, the Governor's action in proclaiming an emergency must be ratified by the Legislature within 60 days. Therefore, a special session will be held as soon as the Governor obtains all the facts necessary for such a session.

He told the press today that he would expect the legislators to serve without additional pay or additional expenses "as their patriotic duty."

The special session will also act upon the Governor's request for additional money for civilian defense activities, a possible expansion of the State Guard, and several other issues that the Governor believes are important in the emergency.

Under the emergency powers the Governor has authority to take possession of land, buildings equipment, motor vehicles, airplanes, ships, rolling stock of railroads and street railways, livestock, fuel and other properties necessary or convenient for use of the military or naval forces or for the better protection or welfare of the Commonwealth.

Has Full Power

In addition the Governor has full power and authority to cooperate with Federal authorities and with Governors of other states in matters pertaining to the common defense or to the common welfare, and to co-operate with military and naval forces, and to take any measures he may deem proper to carry into effect any request of the President of the United States for action looking to the national defense or to the public safety.

Also the Chief Executive may issue orders or regulations for air raid precautions and for the preservation of life and property.

"So far as necessary to insure that blackouts or other civilian defense measures established by the Governor under any regulations provided by him shall be effective and complete," the emergency act states, "the provisions of orders made under this section during the period for which they are enforced shall supersede any laws, rules, regulations, ordinances or by-laws to the extent that they are inconsistent."

Penalties for violation of any order or regulation issued under the emergency act consist of imprisonment of not more than one year or a fine of not more than $500, or both.

Tire Group Meets

Massachusetts' tire rationing commission today began its organization work to prepare for institution on Jan. 5 of the Federal system under which civilian use of rubber will be drastically curbed. The object is to conserve supplies for war uses.

Headed by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, the seven-man commission was appointed over the week end by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. The other members are Louis E. Kirstein, Vice-President of William Filene and Sons; George F. Booth, publisher of the Worcester Telegram-Gazette; Arthur O'Keefe of Chestnut Hill, President of the First National Stores; Daniel J. Goggin, President of the Boston Central Labor Union; Henry Parkman Jr., former Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston and former State Senator, and Williard A. Ormsbee, President of the Taunton Pearl Works, Taunton.

Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, has obtained a leave of absence to serve as Executive Secretary to the new commission.

With only a week in which to set up the organization which will ration tires to a selected group of civilians working at specified tasks, the Ely commission is working at top speed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918.

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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Trucking Curtailment Seen As State Defense Measure

Drastic curtailment of trucking facilities in the Bay State, including delivery trucks of industrial concerns, coal operators, milk distributors, department stores and others appeared likely today, as Frank S. Walker, Chairman of the Highway Transportation Committee for the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, urged a rigid consolidation of all trucking resources in the State in order to save tire rubber as well as wear and tear on motors.

Mr. Walker pointed to the growing need for action in view of tire and auto parts shortages and expanding transportation loads resulting from increasing production.

Establishment of a system for pooling pick-up and delivery services, and also a system of dispatching centers was urged in the Massachusetts Committee's plan.

No Clear-Cut Authority

Action appears stalled at present because no agency apparently has clear-cut authority to take over such leadership in control of the trucking industry, and Mr. Walker indicated there will have to be Federal action to lay down basic rules for administration in the regions and States.

As an example of present-day waste in delivery effort, Mr. Walker explained that many receivers often have as high as 12 to 15 different trucks making deliveries on a given day, although the total tonnage delivered would not exceed the capacity of one truck.

Pooling of such services would not only eliminate duplication, but would increase delivering capacity of trucks "by at least 100 per cent," Mr. Walker went on. Further clarifying the values of pooling the dispatching activity, Mr. Walker pointed out that "operator A from Boston may have five loads for Springfield and only three coming back; while operator B of Springfield may have five loads for Boston and only three going back. Under present conditions, both operators would be obliged to make the return trip of two empty trucks each. Through pooled assigning of loads, this waste could be eliminated."

Clear-cut authority to administer such a plan is absolutely necessary in order to co-ordinate "even a few of the 10,000 separate trucking concerns in Massachusetts alone, to say nothing of adjoining States," Mr. Walker declared.

Admitting that many trucking operators were cold toward any such control, Mr. Walker nevertheless believes they can be shown the value of such an arrangement because it will tremendously increase efficiency and enable operators to make more money per unit.

The Massachusetts plan which has been submitted to James M. Landis, Regional Director of Civilian Defense, the War Department, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Office of Emergency Management was originally devised to apply to "for hire" carriers which constitute about 15 per cent of the Bay State's trucking facilities. In view of the growing necessity for conservation, Mr. Walker today urged that "the same principles" be applied to the other 85 per cent which consists of trucking resources in the hands of industrial concerns, coal operators, milk distributors, department stores and the like.

Tear Gas Curbs Asked

The national trucking tonnage stands at about 173 per cent of the 1938 to 1940 average, Mr. Walker added.

At Regional Defense Headquarters, Mr. Landis today disclosed he has telegraphed the six New England State Directors of Civilian Defense requesting them to look into the question of restrictions on the sale of tear gas, as a measure to thwart sabotage and activities of "fifth columnists."

Mr. Landis cited Massachusetts as an example and pointed out that there "doesn't seem to be any adequate restriction" on the sale of this "very powerful weapon." Anybody can buy tear gas from the two Massachusetts manufacturers in the form of hand grenades, long-range or short-range shells, pens, pistols or "biffies" similar to a policman's club.

Special legislation to restrict sale and compel reports of all sales to State authorities is probably needed, Mr. Landis indicated.

Further streamlining of New England's civilian defense system began today when defense authorities started consolidation of district warning centers.

Restrictions On Women In Mills Lifted

Two big hurdles in the path of maximum textile production in Massachusetts appeared to have been taken today for the duration of the war.

The State of Massachusetts ruled:

1. That women between the ages of 18 and 21 years could go to work in the mills and factories; and

2. That many mills will be permitted to work women until 11 o'clock at night—a one-hour extension of the former limit.

The steps were taken in response to Office of Production Management appeals for "round the clock" production.

The new regulations, supplanting State laws which prohibited women from working after 10 p. m. and raising the minimum age to 21 years, were announced by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Two hundred and twenty-five State mills are today working a seven-day week, it was disclosed. At the same time, a spokesman for the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers pointed out that many cotto mills are using men on the "late" shift from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m.

Now that women can work until 11 p. m. in many plants, it was pointed out, they can be employed for two eight-hour shifts. Each worker would thus perform 40 hours of work a week without working on Saturdays.

Many plants in Massachusetts cannot immediately respond to the OPM appeal for constant production because of technical difficulties, the cotton industry spokesman said. A gerat many plants, he pointed out, have not sufficient "nonproductive" machinery for such a schedule.

Defense Stamps Sold, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29—Boy carriers of the Providence Journal-Bulletin do more than just deliver the paper to the customer's door. Over this past week-end, the youthful carriers sold more than 1,050,000 defense savings stamps to their readers, according to an announcement by Thomas F. Farrelly, Business Manager of the Bulletin.

Voting Machines Advocated

Purchase of voting machines by the City of Boston was advocated today by a special committee of the Boston City Council, in a report to the parent body.

The committee, of which Councilor Charles I. Taylor is Chairman, asserted that the machines would pay for themselves in election savings in 15 years.

Initial cost was estimated at from $750,000 to $1,000,000, but the committee cited statistics from Brookline, Mass., Baltimore, Md., the State of Iowa, and other localities which used the devices, showing that substantial reduction in election costs follows adoption of machine methods.

The committee also emphasized the advantages of machines in protecting the sanctity of the ballot and safeguarding the election process.

Mother Church Air Raid Meeting

Three members of the London Fire Fighting Brigade, now in this country in connection with an exhibit of art work done by members of the brigade, will address members of the Air Raid Precautions organization of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, at a luncheon at the Hotel Gardner tomorrow noon.

The speakers, who have been secured through the Speakers' Bureau of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will be Matvyn Wright, Edgar Kirby, and William Garritt. They will discuss the fire-fighting activity of the London Brigade during recent air raids on Great Britain. There will also be a sound film taken during the fires and a picture showing the proper handling of incendiary bombs by householders. The speaking part of the program is scheduled to begin about 1 p. m.

Transfer of Land To Navy Approved

Transfer of three and one half acres of land in South Boston for more than $500,000 to the United States Navy was approved today by Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts in Boston.

The money has been deposited in court to meet claims of owners. The owner of record is the Fargo Real Estate Trust. The land is bounded by Summer, E and D Streets, and will be used for ship facilities and housing crews of United States Navy ships coming into port.

Taking of the property was requested by James Forrestal, Acting Secretary of the Navy. The petition was filed in court today by Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, and Philip P. A. O'Connell, Assistant United States Attorney.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"Inside the FBI" will be the title of an official Government film to be shown at the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Forum. Preceding the showing of the picture there will be a talk by an agent of the Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury Department describing ways of detecting bogus money. At the Hecht Neighborhood House, 160 American Legion Highway, 8 p. m.

Travelog in technicolor entitled "Hawaii" will be presented by the Ask Mr. Foster Travel Service at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Tickets for the film may be acquired by calling in person at the Travel Desk in the Hotel Lobby. At 8 p. m.

Tuesday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open free to the public. At 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Lynn Church Destroyed In General Alarm Fire

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP)—A general alarm fire today destroyed St. Mary's Church, oldest Roman Catholic church in Lynn. The Lynn Building Department estimated the loss at $500,000. At the height of the blaze, the steeple toppled, but caused no additional damage.

The church, which had a seating capacity of 1,400, was built in 1860.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER ▲ TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing this afternoon; fair and slightly colder tonight; lowest temperature tonight near 24; 12- to 18-miles-an-hour winds.

Maine: Considerable cloudiness this afternoon, followed by clearing tonight, colder.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy, occasional snow flurries in mountain section this afternoon followed by clearing tonight, slightly colder.

Vermont: Snow flurries this afternoon followed by clearing tonight, slightly colder.

Massachusetts: Considerable cloudiness, snow flurries in the Berkshires this afternoon followed by clearing tonight. Slightly colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder this afternoon and tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	40	20	Miami	81	58
Boston	40	28	Minn.-St Paul	22	6
Chicago	25	19	New Orleans	57	40
Denver	34	12	New York	36	31
Helena	2	-5	Norfolk	45	37
Jacksonville	88	40	Philadelphia	38	30
Kansas City	31	20	St. Louis	33	18
Los Angeles	55	49	San Francisco	58	47
Memphis	40	22	Washington	40	38

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:32 p. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Tuesday, 9:49 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:49 p. m.

Only Few 'Chromeless' Cars May Be Available in 1942

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The motoring public may see fewer 1942 model automobiles and those "chromeless." The industry is preparing, for introduction after New Year's Day, cars with color where shiny metal has traditionally appeared.

This fact grows more and more apparent as the defense emergency calls for increasing expansion of war production, hinting a possible complete shutdown of automobile plants with little warning. There seems small likelihood that strict curtailment of tire sales will be lifted until after the war. And the probability of a new gasoline conservation program casts another cloud of uncertainty over the entire industry.

Always stalking in the background is the OPM threat of immediate conversion of the motor industry to war production on a scale that would stop passenger car assembly lines altogether.

It was only a few days ago the motor industry was glibly talking about its "chromeless" cars that are now rolling off assembly lines as fast as practicable. But even these cars, according to those close to manufacturers, will not be equipped with new spare tires, de-luxe wheels, ash trays, and other extra equipment.

Contrasting Colors

Spare tires in cars now displayed in local dealer showrooms have been called back by the OPM. Used tires and retreads will be available probably for some time to come.

Some of the "chromeless" cars are already arriving at dealer showrooms, although not for public display until Jan. 1. They are interesting studies in contrasting and blending colors, For where the chromium used to be, colors have been substituted and the result is said to be a pleasing symphony of hues.

One car maker notes "the ingenious use of color-toned, baked enamel and plastics to conserve chromium." Chromium is being used in the manufacturer's car only in bumpers and some small parts.

Another manufacturer predicts that the use of color trim will be so pleasing that a "new and popular trend is being started in automotive designing." Colorized treatment in his car replaces chromium everywhere including bumpers, radiator grilles and door handles.

Still other companies have foreseen the bright work ban and have completely eliminated shiny parts except rustless steel in the lamps.

But don't look for drab, uninteresting bodies as the industry's contribution to 1942, for bright colors are found to be fully as effective for trim as shiny metallic surfaces. And for one thing, the reflection of sunlight will not be as sharp as metal throwbacks.

Officially, car production quotas must be slashed 56 per cent as of Feb. 1. For the independents like Nash, Studebaker and Hudson, the cut is 30 per cent. But curtailment figures have been and probably will be increased without warning. Most, if not all, of the money taken in the industry in 1942 will come from the servicing of used cars for which retailers have been busy preparing over a period of months.

Motor officials insist that there will be sufficient parts for the renovation of used cars. And there will be enough rubber for tires under reasonable safeguards to be instituted Jan. 4 when the complete ban on tire sales is lifted.

The possibility that copper may have to be taken out of radiators is disturbing to manufacturers although no arbitrary ruling is immediately contemplated.

Blackout Headlights?

Lighting engineers are speculating on the possibility that automobile headlights may be limited during blackouts to a small beam of not more than 200 candle power compared with the nominal 50,000 to 75,000 candle power, according to the Associated Press today.

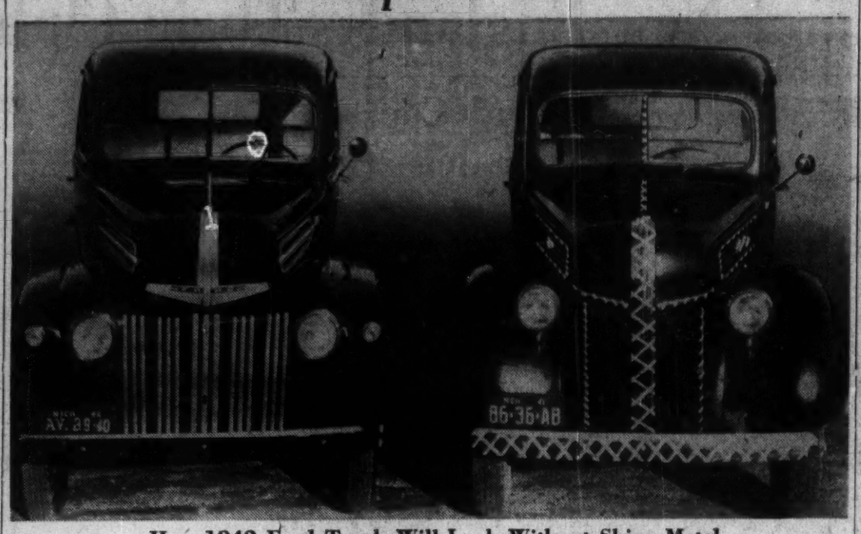
Estimates on the amount of light permissable were made at a meeting at Nela Park, sponsored by the local chapters of the Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Illuminating Engineers Society. Speakers emphasized, however, that estimates were purely tentative, pending issuance of Army regulations.

H. J. Chanon, General Electric Co., engineer, pointed out that even a lighted match is visible at night to an aviator flying at 5,000 feet, and said present street lighting of one-quarter to one candle power probably would be reduced to two ten-thousandths candle power during a blackout, if any lights are permitted at all.

"To be effective at all," said Mr. Chanon, "a blackout must be complete. But the experts can't even agree on the actual value of blackouts. A river is clearly visible under starlight, for instance.

"Therefore, many authorities believe so-called glare camouflage is the best way to spoil bombers' aims. This type of camouflage involves setting up dummy lights in open fields, away from cities, or flashing city lights at intervals. But despite all precautions, airplane pilots are usually able to see like cats."

Color Replaces Chromium



How 1942 Ford Truck Will Look Without Shiny Metal

(Left) What looks like chromium in this 1942 model is actually bright new color where the chromium used to be. (Right) Crosses show chromium removed from front end of 1941 model as part of defense program.

First U. S. Air Force Served in Civil War

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Army Air Forces are 80 years old this year, notwithstanding the fact that the fathers of powered flight, the Wright Brothers, first lifted their fragile airplane off the sands of Kitty Hawk in 1903.

They started with balloons—used in the War Between the States.

Both the Union and Confederate Armies had their fliers, their aircraft, their ground crews and their elaborate field equipment.

Bomb-proof shelters had to be constructed.

Aircraft carriers were employed.

Antiaircraft guns—quite ineffective—were introduced into warfare.

Civil War Episodes

F. Stansbury Haydon of Johns Hopkins University, now an officer in the Army, tells the story of the first American Air Forces in "Aeronautics in the Union and Confederate Armies."

The first volume, just published, is concerned exclusively with Union Army aviation. A second will describe the Confederates' use of balloons.

The fliers had their comic moments. Once a balloon wrenched loose and floated away unoccupied while Union soldiers blazed away at it with their guns to bring it down. When, finally, punctures in the envelope brought it to earth, soldiers raided the car or basket for rations which had been stored there.

The Confederates' efforts to shoot down Union balloons were not so funny. Their projectiles consistently landed among the balloons' ground crews. The soldiers dug in for protection—building the first bomb shelters.

Military reaction to aerial scouting back in 1861 was just what it is today. The Union Generals, by and large, showered compliments on their balloonists who reported the disposition and movements of enemy troops.

Confederate Reaction

But in Northern Virginia at the start of the war, "the promiscuous intrusion over their positions by the daring Federal aeronaut (John La Mountain of Troy, N. Y.) doubtless annoyed the Confederate commanders considerably. General (Joseph E.) Johnston, in giving instructions to Gen. W. H. C. Whiting in case it should prove advisable to attack the Federal forces in the vicinity of Dumfries, warned his brigadier that the 'infernal balloon' might interfere with the success of such a movement."

Camouflage was used in an effort to prevent Union airmen from prying into Confederate secrets. At night orders were issued that lights be put out, and tents were pitched under cover of woods.

Most famous of the Union aeronauts was T. S. C. Lowe, who appears to have been a man with the energy to overcome a long series of disappointments and opposition in high places. President Lincoln once had to intervene in his behalf.

The President sent Mr. Lowe with a card to Gen. Winfield Scott. General Scott refused to see him.

Then, writes Mr. Haydon, "Fuming with indignation and annoyance, Lowe returned to the White House and reported the result of his repeated visits. Lincoln, so Lowe reports in his memoirs, first looked at him sharply; then he laughed, rose to his angular height of more than six feet, clapped on his fuzzy old stovepipe, and said, 'Come on.' The two marched straight to General Scott's headquarters . . . in the interview which followed, Scott was courteous, to a fault. . . ."

Other Union Fliers

Other fliers employed by the Union included James Allen of Bristol, R. I., and John Wise of Lancaster, Pa.

The volume, published by the Johns Hopkins Press, goes briefly into the history of aviation prior to the War Between the States. In the same year that the Montgolfier brothers first invented ballooning, 1783, the idea was advanced for using balloons for military scouting.

In 1808, Maj. Nicholas Lhomond proposed that Napoleon invade England with balloons, each carrying 1,000 men. Banjamin Franklin in 1784 wrote of the invention of the balloon, "convincing sovereigns of the folly of wars may perhaps be one effect of it, since it will be impossible for the most potent of them to guard his dominions."

History's first recorded air corps was created by the French Committee of Public Safety of the new Republic after the revolution almost 150 years ago.

To attempts were made prior to 1861 to interest the United States Government in balloons. In 1840 a proposal to use them in the campaign against Florida's recalcitrant Seminole Indians was not acted on, nor was one in 1846 during the Mexican War that the Army destroy the fortress of San Juan de Ulua, guarding Vera Cruz, by dropping percussion torpedoes on it from the air.

Private Philanthropy Tied to Free Enterprise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—"To save the American system of private enterprise," in the opinion of J. Steele Gow, director of the Falk Foundation of Pittsburgh, "we must reject the contention that the American economy has now reached its full growth and that its future is one of static maturity, requiring an over-all management by government."

Addressing the Economic Club of Detroit recently, Mr. Gow declared that private philanthropies such as the Foundation of which he is director can survive only under free enterprise untrammeled by government. He recounted the many contributions of nonprofit foundations and endowments and urged immediate steps to safeguard their future.

"We must take the view that the unsatisfied needs of the masses of our people still constitute a prime frontier for service through private enterprise and we must, therefore, put a premium on all policies and practices which would develop this opportunity for economic growth," he held.

Public Confidence Needed

"To stem the advances of government against private enterprise, business itself must make the welfare of all the people, particularly the one third who are 'ill-housed, ill-clad, ill nourished' its direct concern. The better it meets this obligation, the more the people will look to business and the less to government for their economic welfare. Re-establishment of the public's confidence in business is the surest solvent of excessive governmental control over business, and this control must be eased if private enterprise as we have known it is to endure." he continued.

"In the present critical period of national defense those who enjoy positions of leadership in our system of private enterprise must see that the system meets the severe tests to which it will be put. They must so manage the system that it will yield to America adequate resources for military, naval, and economic defense. In return, public opinion in America will defend the free enterprise system from attacks by all those who would put it further under governmental domination.

"Those in positions of leadership in our system of private enterprise must tap their resourcefulness to plan now for such postwar readjustments to peace time conditions as will save our economy from collapse.

Field for Philanthropies

"In an effort to keep the tax pressure within bounds, we must press for rigid economy in all nondefense expenditures of government.

"Notwithstanding the growing difficulty of making personal gifts to private philanthropies of all sorts, the individual citizen, and particularly the man of means, must now more than ever give generously for the very purpose of keeping alive the American tradition of private philanthropy," Mr. Gow said.

"There is work in America for more philanthropic endowments. None of the fields they now serve is adequately served. In my own field of economics, for instance, funds are needed to finance additional research centers if we are to win mastery over the economic complications which industrialization has brought to society," he added.

"Problems of government and public administration call for funds to support competent, impartial research efforts toward their solution. Educational institutions of all kinds are crying aloud for financial support of their efforts to equip Americans for constructive citizenship in a democracy. But why multiply illustrations? America is not yet built and that, basically, is why more philanthropic endowments are needed—to explore all paths that promise it the highest destiny of which a free people are capable."

Blueprint Shop World's Largest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—Uncle Sam's defense program has given Dayton one of the world's largest blueprint shops. Several days ago Maj. Ralph C. Brownfield, head of the production engineering section which encompasses the making of blueprints at Wright Field, of the United States Army Air Force, shipped two prints. One was four inches square, and detailed a small screw for a bomber, while the other, several hundred feet in full length, represented an entire plane.

According to Major Brownfield, about eight miles of blueprint, one foot wide, are required to build and maintain a warplane the size of our modern bombers.

Defense and Distance Work Against Bombing U. S. Coasts

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—Air raid precautions on both seaboards of continental United States call for an examination of the possibilities of bomber attacks.

Sooner or later attempts to launch such attacks probably will occur. In that knowledge, the armed services and the national and municipal governments are taking precautions.

Broadly speaking, an attempt to bomb American shores would be difficult in the presence of adequate sea and air patrols. Those patrols have been established on both seaboards. Bulwarking such patrols are secret devices to detect the approach of enemy aircraft.

It would be well to point out that neither patrols nor devices to thwart surprise attacks are completely infallible. Surface raiders carrying aircraft and long-range planes from distant bases, flying at great altitude, can, and probably will, slip through if it suits the purposes of the Axis to attempt such bombings.

Mitigating against the chance of raids on either coast are: (1) the difficulty of approaching with standard aircraft carriers or seaplane tenders or seaplane carriers in the face of a determined opposition, and (2) the long distance which big bombers would have to travel, from bases now available, to continental United States.

Atlantic Outposts

Simplifying the task of defense against raids are the far-flung Atlantic outposts which have been established in the last 15 months from Iceland, through Newfoundland, Bermuda and the Caribbean isles to Trinidad and Dutch Guiana.

Heavy long-range bombers are not carried aboard ship in any surface craft known to the United States armed forces. The common equipment of aircraft carriers having flight decks consists of reconnaissance planes carrying light bombs, fighter planes, torpedo bombers and dive bombers.

Similar planes can be carried on catapults by battleships and cruisers.

An exception to the statement that heavy bombers cannot be carried by surface ships is the catapult bomber of about 20 tons gross weight known to be possessed by Germany. The range of such planes, however, is limited (possibly 2,500 miles, providing a radius of action of not more than 1,000 miles, their bomb loads are restricted, and each vessel could carry not more than three planes. More probably only two could be carried.

Of the types carried by surface ships with landing decks, only dive bombers would be used against cities, factories and military strongholds. The flying range of such planes—a few hundred miles—would force the attacking carrier to approach so close to American shores that it would lay itself open to the chance of devastating attacks by defending sea and air forces.

Defending air forces, of course, would try to seek out and destroy the enemy airplanes adjacent to or along the seaboards before they actually reached their objectives. The success of the defenders would depend in part on weather and visibility conditions, and on whether the attacks occurred at night or by day.

Night Bombings

The lack of success which day bombers have had in more than two years of the war in Europe would point to the probability of night bombings here in the event raids are attempted. Up to now the results of fighting off night bombing raids have been indifferent.

Japan has, to the knowledge of American aviation circles, no bombers capable of flying to the American mainland from any bases available at present. Japan, however, holds the world's record in distance flying with a single-engine, non-military airplane in a closed course—7,160 miles, carrying only crew and fuel.

With the experience in construction of that type of plane, it is entirely feasible that as the war goes on, Japan can construct super-long-range bombers, capable perhaps of reaching Hawaii from Japan proper, striking at objectives and returning home.

Germany is not known to have the extra long-range bombers which would be necessary, with bases now available, to cross the Atlantic, bomb continental United States and return home.

On the basis of information which the War and Navy Departments have given out, it is assumed that this country, as yet, does not have long-range aircraft which could fly to Europe and back with bomb loads.

It is a fairly safe assumption that this country will have super-long-range bombers as soon as any other power.

Don't Judge Us Too Hastily, Thai Envoy Urges U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Thailand's Minister to the United States, M. R. Seni Pramoj, appealed to the American people not to judge hastily his country's capitulation to Japanese armed might.

At a press conference he asserted that the Thai people have not yet been proved guilty of the accusation that their capitulation was prearranged and that Thailand has entered an alliance with Japan.

"The evidence thus far available," he said, "comes only through dispatches furnished by the perfidious Japanese."

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

'Ancients' Women Descendants To Honor President National

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Woman's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, of Scituate, Massachusetts, President National of the Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, will be honor guest tomorrow at the annual mid-winter meeting of the Massachusetts Court of Assistants. The affair will be a luncheon at 12:30 in the Engineers Clubhouse, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

A feature of the occasion will be the presentation to Mrs. Nason of a corsage made of defense stamps.

The membership of the organization is comprised of women who are lineally descended from a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts which was in existence from 1638 to 1774 and has, since the present war, renewed activities for the second time as a lively group of patriots. The original military company was founded by medieval cross-bow men, leading London citizens, skilled in the use of the long bow, the cross bow and the hand gun who obtained a charter from Henry VIII. A company patterned after the London model was formed in Boston in 1637.

Ideals of Patriotism

The object of the women's society is to uphold and defend the American ideals of the country's founders and "to commemorate the memory and principles of the men who were members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, who fought to protect the colonies, who fought to establish our freedom as a nation and later fought to maintain what the Revolution had given.

"As women descendants," reads the organization's statement of purpose, "we adhere to their principles of a higher patriotism, a patriotism that nothing can interfere with; a purer citizenship, a citizenship that knows what is a pure citizenship; an unswerving loyalty to our country and all that is the noblest and best, and will uphold the Constitution of the United States to the best of our ability."

The women's organization was founded in February, 1927, by Mrs. Charles Neil Jewett of St. Louis, Mo.

Gift of Historic Gavel

At tomorrow's luncheon, Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn, Massachusetts State President, will receive from Mrs. James Charles Peabody, Historian, an historic gavel used by her in many patriotic societies and made from wood of the Old State House and Christ Church. Mrs. Sanborn will preside at the meeting, with Mrs. Herbert D. Swift as her aide. Mrs. M. Edgar Yeager, Corresponding Secretary National, will report on the recent meeting of the National Board, held in New York.

The Massachusetts Court, through its President, is helping with the education of a boy whose ancestors were members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

State officers in addition to Mrs. Sanborn are: Mrs. Clarence M. Casselberry, of Newton, Vice-President; Mrs. Harry A. Brown of Needham, Chaplain; Mrs. Charles L. Jackman, of Nashua, N. H., Recording Secretary; Mrs. Alice E. Smith, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Gardner I. Jones, of Newton, Treasurer; Mrs. James J. Gilligan, of Boston, Registrar; Mrs. Peabody, of Boston, Historian.

The Massachusetts Court borrows from old annals the custom of having a toast to "Peace and Freedom" at each meeting and beside the President's chair an old sword which is the property of Mrs. Smith, the Corresponding Secretary.

By a Staff Photographer

In Historic Setting

Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, President National of the Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company (right) shown in colonial costume at the entrance of the historic Cudworth House in Scituate, Mass., headquarters of the Scituate Historical Society, of which she is also President. Within the doorway is Miss Blanche Clarke, hostess at the house, also in colonial dress. Mrs. Nason will be guest of honor tomorrow at the mid-winter luncheon meeting of the Massachusetts Court of Assistants of the Women Descendants.

Men's Courses For Jobs Now Taking Women

To help train women for industrial jobs vacated by workmen who have joined the armed forces of the United States, the division of University Extension, State Department of Education, will this winter open to women many courses usually taken only by men.

During the past autumn the division has played a vital role in the program of national defense by training thousands of men in defense industries but, according to James A. Moyer, Director of the division, it can, and will do more.

"We anticipate the enrollment of many women in our industrial training courses," Mr. Moyer declared yesterday, "women who are anxious and willing to do their part by taking the places in industry vacated by the men who have been called to the colors. To take these places efficiently, the women must be trained. And to this end we are enrolling women in courses hitherto almost exclusively taken by men."

The winter bulletin, just issued by the Department of Education, lists many University Extension courses that will train women for industry. Some of the more important of these courses are accounting, mechanical drawing, industrial chemistry, machine drafting, blueprint reading, welding, plastics, Spanish (commercial), Morse radio code, aviation, theory and operation of aircraft engines, high-speed diesel engines, surveying, automobile driving and repairing, slide rule, practical business letter writing, shorthand and stenography, photography and first aid.

Besides these courses there are many others on history and government, music, literature and the arts, education, and homemaking. Nearly all of these courses are held in the evening, as a matter of convenience to those working.

Maine Population Rise Is Reported

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 29

Maine's population figures have taken a slight jump in urban, non-farm, and farm districts during the ten-year period, 1930-1940, according to census figures shown here today.

A 6.7 per cent gain in population in the State's urban sections has been noted while similarly, the non-rural population rose 7.7 per cent.

Maine's State Welfare Sector Augments Relief Burden Easing

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 29—Maine's vastly improved economic conditions as disclosed by the drop in Work Projects Administration rolls and expenses is again reflected by an examination of statistics of the State Health and Welfare Department.

The figures show that whereas there were 1,766 cases representing 5,720 persons receiving State support in October, 1941, this number represented a drop in cases of 675 and a drop in the number of persons of 2,911, as compared with a year ago. Expenses were $53,.1t, compared with $64,544.

Data furnished the State Health and Welfare Department by local municipalities display a similar decline. They reported expenditures of $160,030 in October, 1941, as compared with $222,937 a year ago, a decrease of more than $62,000.

In fact, the general situation is so much improved that officials confidently expect that barring an unusual development, all relief divisions will function well within their budgets this fiscal year. Last year both State relief and emergency relief appropriations were overdrawn substantially, although less so than the previous year.

Matters pertaining to the civilian defense setup and the providing of additional funds for that function were believed to be the chief reasons behind a plan to call a special session of the State Legislature, probably in mid-January. Gov. Sumner Sewall announced recently his intention to call the lawmakers into special session. Among the items listed for consideration are a $2,000,000 bond issue for civilian defense, State-wide regulations for blackouts, the addition of 50 men, possibly more, to the present State police department and a proposal to fingerprint all Maine residents. Not pertaining to defense is a proposal of the Governor's to provide funds for increasing the pay of State employees.

Arbitration Group Ready

Maine now has a three-man State Board of Arbitration ready to function, the Governor having named two men to fill vacancies of some long standing.

The Governor named William H. Fisher, active retired Justice of the Superior Court as representative of employers and John A. Walsh of Portland to represent employees on the Board. The third member is Dr. Raymond J. Malone, Portland, representative of the public.

The Board's first task will be settlement of a wage dispute that reached strike proportions, recently, between employees and management of the Lewiston & Auburn Transit Company, a bus company that replaced streetcars in those cities. The men, unionized under the American Federation of Labor, recently went on strike when the company refused their demands that included a pay increase to 60 cents an hour and a "closed" shop.

Finally an agreement was reached by which the men returned to work and agreed to submit the matter to the State Board of Arbitration whose findings will be retroactive to Dec. 1. Meanwhile, the company has indicated that it will seek an increase in the present five-cent fare rate in a petition to the Public Utilities Commission.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday at Greater Boston churches:

Dr. A. Maude Royden, of City Temple, London, community service leader, lecturer, author, at Symphony Hall, for the Federal Council of Churches, and at Cathedral Church of St. Paul (Episcopal):

Everyone today has to find his own way in the face of the world's tragedy, and there are no two paths which lie exactly the same. . . . I decided with many others that I must be a pacifist, because I could not imagine Jesus putting his bayonet through the body of a man or dropping bombs from the sky. . . .

Even up to the last I hoped for peace, but war broke out in September, 1939. I still thought of myself as a pacifist but when I looked back, I could see how greatly my pacifist faith had been shaken.

My conclusion is that God judges not by the things we won't do, but by the things we will do. In the present modern warfare, a people wholly undisciplined in spiritual power is unable to do anything except fight. It cannot be right to do nothing.

Can you imagine Jesus . . . giving an anesthetic and taking up a surgeon's knife? No, because we believe that he had the power of spiritual healing, but a surgeon who may believe in spiritual power may not be able to use it. . . .

The Rev. Dr. Oliver J. Hart, at Trinity Church (Episcopal):

The war itself is a call to us to return to God. If we want to help to bring in the new world for which we hope, we must deepen the quality of our worship.

The problem of international relations, and social equalities, can be solved by one thing only, and that is worship. The old era of trust in self is gone. The new era of faith in God has come.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

As I listened to England's Prime Minister last Friday, I thought of that incident in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" where Christian sees the dark and treacherous river which separates him from the celestial city. Hopeful, who has gone on ahead and is in midstream cries back: "Be of good cheer, my brother, I feel the bottom and it is sound."

So Churchill said to America: "Be of good cheer, I have felt the bottom of the river of treachery and despair and it is sound." His resolute spirit is a great source of courage as we face 1942.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford at Old South Church (Congregational):

We are forever forgetting that God has a hand in human affairs. Providence is a reality, and what we call the course of events is the reverse of which God's will is in the obverse, just as the design is on one side of a piece of embroidery only and on the under side of the very same design there seem to be only threads stitched at random without meaning.

We say that we trust God, but actually we hardly even credit him with any initiative on earth. Yet from first to last the initiative rests with Him.

The Rev. Dr. Frank E. Duddy, at North Congregational Church, Cambridge:

As citizens of the kingdom of God and our country, we must be thinking now of what lies beyond the conclusion of the present world struggle. Only a people able to stand in judgment upon itself can be ready to discuss the bringing of righteousness and justice to itself and the world.

We need to judge our purposes by asking ourselves questions like these: Have we developed an increasing reverence for truth? Have we grown in the knowledge of God?

The Rev. Paul W. Brauer, at The First Lutheran Church, Boston:

As a nation we are dedicated to the preservation of those blessings of freedom which by the mercy of God we and our fathers have enjoyed since the founding of this republic.

But as a church we are dedicated to the preservation and the spreading abroad of those spiritual values and blessings which are the very foundation of all our national blessings and benefits, and without which we cannot survive as a free and self-governing people.

N. Y. Woman Hub Honor Guest

Mrs. Preston Davie, Vice-President of the American Women's Voluntary Services, and the immediate center of a dispute between New York's Mayor La Guardia and William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., Commissioner of Public Markets for New York City, which resulted in the latter's resignation, will be the honor guest at a luncheon in the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock. The public, as well as members of the club, will have the opportunity to hear Mrs. Davie speak on "Women in Civilian Defense."

She was appointed by Mr. Morgan to handle defense organization work and fund-raising in the New York Department of Markets. She has long been active in political and civic work and is the first woman ever to have served as chairman of the finance committee of a major political party, having held this post with the New York State Republican Committee in 1933. She is credited with having coined the phrase, "the American way of life." In 1937, Mrs. Davie visited the dictator-controlled countries of Europe, studying their methods and interviewing their leaders. The committee, of which she is now Vice-President, is a volunteer organization dedicated to enrolling and training women for defense work and for peacetime community service.

Mrs. Patch, chairman of the Club's Defense Committee, is assisted in plans for the luncheon by Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington, Mrs. Charles P. Howard, and Miss Emilie Everett.

Col. Harry M. Leapman, British Army officer, will be the featured speaker at the last session tomorrow morning at 10:30 a'clock of the defense course which has been conducted by the Women's Republican Club. Colonel Leapman, who has known a long period of military service both in England and in India, was released from his regular duties a short time ago so that he might assist in the organization and training of air raid wardens here in Massachusetts. He saw service as an air raid warden himself in Cumberland City, England, and later in the Midlands.

Others on the morning's program are Miss Ethel Power, State Supervisor of Canteen Service of the Boston Women's Civilian Defense School, who will speak on "The Importance of Nutrition," and Mrs. Wilbur P. Davis, a graduate of the school.

More than 200 women have attended the course, at which Mrs. Isaac Patch has presided, and new courses are planned for 1942.

College to Hold Early Graduation

STORRS, Conn., Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. Albert N. Jorgensen, President of the University of Connecticut, announced that as a war measure the institution would hold commencement exercise May 17, three weeks earlier than scheduled next year and that all athletic contests had been cancelled.

Dr. Jorgensen, asserting that final examinations would be held beginning May 11, added that shortening of the college year through schedule revision had been decided upon as the least drastic of many official and semi-official suggestions.

Under consideration, he declared, were such matters as inauguration of a full academic summer session program, possible altering of the 1942-1943 sessions and the granting of diplomas to seniors called to the colors.

Worcester Woman Heads Relief

The need for war relief at home will double rather than divide the work of the war relief committees of the women's clubs of Massachusetts, according to Mrs. Walter H. Woods, Chairman of that committee for the State Federation. Already a chairman has been appointed to handle American war relief, Mrs. Harold D. Woodbury of Worcester, and methods and plans will soon be crystallized. The collection of warm clothing has already begun. Contributions of warm, clean, and wearable clothing are being solicited, as are gifts of money which can be used in cases of need created by war conditions.

The Federation's war relief committee, Mrs. Woods points out, has never confined itself to the relief of any one nation, but has been impartially concerned with aid to Britain, China, Greece, for examples, as the need arose, and now that the United States also needs the help of its womanhood, the Federation is ready to expand its work without delay.

Mrs. Charles S. Marshall of Braintree is Chairman of the Russian war relief; Mrs. Malcolm H. Oak of Arlington has charge of the work for Britain; and Mrs. A. Chesley York of Medford, of that for China. Clubs in the Federation have "adopted" 59 children in Britain and five in China, by sending enough money to provide some degree of special care.

At home, the State Federation has furnished a day-room at Camp Edwards, including a piano and a phonograph; and for Christmas they sent an additional gift of a combination radio and phonograph to the Camp. Several of the solariums at Fort Devens will eventually be furnished by the war relief committee of the Federation.

Road to Greylock To Be Kept Open

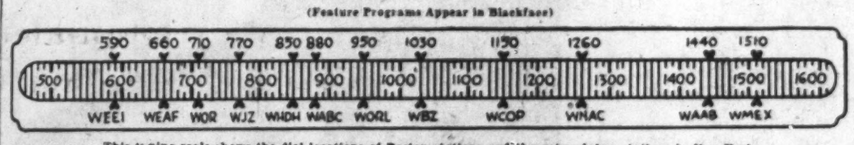
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The so-called Notch Road to the summit of Mount Greylock, highest mountain in the State, will be kept plowed this winter to facilitate airplane observation work. Orders to that effect were received by the district office of the State Public Works Department.

The Notch Road is on the north side of the mountain, leading from North Adams, and has never been plowed throughout the winter before. The route from New Ashford was used by the now-discontinued CCC camp on the mountain. This road, 6½ miles long, was selected by the Public Works Department as less exposed to wind and drifting snow, wider and paved part of the way.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-308m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Music by Willard"	Sports and Music
3:15	Del Castillo, organ	"Hogyemoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Music by Willard"	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Dance Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45	"Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Dance Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Network Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:15	Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Musicale	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier
6:30	Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas; news	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Wheeler - Ladd; Herbert Marshall; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dance Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs		News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	"Cavalcade of America"; historical drama	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Dance Music
7:45	serial drama		Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia White; orchestra	"Sizing Up the News"	Bing Crosby, songs; recordings
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"		Dance Orchestra	
8:30	"Day Time Refine. Review"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Music of Jan Garber
8:45		"True or False"; quiz		"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	The Alpinaires
9:00	Radio Theater; Hedy Lamarr, Bob Hope; "The Bride Came C. O. D."	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Dance Orchestra		News Service	
9:30		For America We Sing	"That Brewster Boy"; dramatic serial	Harry James' Orch.	Classical Album
9:45		For America We Sing		Senator Alexander Wiley	Classical Album
10:00	Orson Welles' Mercury Theater	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15		"Merry-Go-Round"		Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
10:30	Civil Defense Pgm	News Commentators	Gypsy Fiddles	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"From A to Z in Novelty"		Attilio Baggiore, tenor	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Talk; Master Works of Music	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Cab Calloway's Orch.
11:15		"Music You Want"	Local news; N. Olmstead	Les Brown's Orch.; talk	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:30	Dance Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Postviews; "Porgy and Bess," interviews	"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann; recorded	"Day's End"
11:45	Dance Orchestra	"Music You Want"			"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-308m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hymns; Music	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Reveille Roundup	Taxes; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45	News; War Summary	News	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	
8:00	The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	"Right Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie; News	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"R. Revue"; News	Toast: music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Circle C Ranch Boys
9:00	Priscilla Portescue	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	U. S. Recruiting	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	Tune Time	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Morning Round-Up"	Shalon Khalil's Electric Choir; Religious Music
9:45	"The Virginians"	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	Hymn Recital	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:16	"Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News; record	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"	Singing Southland	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Hollywood Quartette
11:15	"Man I Married"	Defense Music; News	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Rose, Interviews	Letter-Quest
11:30	Bright Horizons, sk.	Band; News; K. Ivers	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music at Noon	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; News
12:15	Big Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Organ Recital	Civilian Defense Prog'm	The Town Crier
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Popular Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington news;	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00	"Li' Beautiful"	guests; orchestra	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade, sketch	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills; household talk	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ Recital; Soloist
1:45	"Road of Life"	War news		H. Arnold's Or.; songs	"The Playgoer"
2:00	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Winston Churchill	Military Marches
2:15	Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Winston Churchill	Military Marches
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Orimon's Daughter"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00	Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:15	Jerry Wayne, Songs	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Organ & Vocalist	Sports and music
3:45	Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Organ & Vocalist; News	Sports and music
4:00	Piano Duo	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network Orchestra	Sports and music
4:15	Piano Duo	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News Reporter; Musicale	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15	Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30	"Page One"; Editor	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Mass. State Emergency	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Chico Simone's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; Sports	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	George Burns, Gracie Allen; vocalist; orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45			Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00	"Are You a Missing Person"; drama	Dramatization	Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Jack Starr Hunt; Music	WMEX Drama Shop; Essays in Drama
8:15		Dramatization		Brazilian Symphonic Or.	
8:30	"Arkansas Traveler"; Bob Burns	Network Program	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Fred Jordan, Secret Agent	Shalon Khalil's Electric Choir; Religious Music
8:45		Network Program	Horace Heidt's Orchestra		
9:00	"We, the People"; interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15		Famous Jury Trials		News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	13 Crowded Months	NBC Symphony Concert; Sir Ernest MacMillan,	Fibber McGee and Molly; guests	"Songs for Marching Men"; vocalists; orch.	Variety Hour
9:45	News Review				Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	conductor	Bob Hope; J. Celeste; soloist; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	Boston Bruins - Toronto Hockey Game
10:15	13 Crowded Months	NBC Symphony Concert; War Extra	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.; soloist; comedian	Count Basie's Orch.	
10:30	News Review			Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Boston Bruins-Toronto
10:45	News; Sports	Ted Steele; Defense		Male Chorus	Five Star News
11:00	Talk; Master Works of Music	News; Music	News Service	News; Music	George Harris's Orch.
11:15		"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	John Steele, News; Music	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
11:30	Music; Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Air Raid Talk; Orch.	The Aliners; orchestra
11:45		"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Rudy Bundy's Orch.	Music; News

Women's City Club Arranges Defense Rally

The Women's City Club of Boston will hold a Defense Rally next Monday night at 8:00 o'clock, to mobilize its members fully for emergency services. The rally will be in charge of the Defense Committee of the Club, of which Mrs. Lorenz F. Muther of Newton Centre is chairman, and all members of the Club will be urged to volunteer for the groups in which they are best fitted to serve.

Three speakers at the rally will explain the kinds of work needed and the qualifications for each. They will be: Miss Harriet A. Robeson, chairman of the Volunteer Special Services of the Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross, who will discuss courses in Home Nursing, First Aid, Nurses' Aid, and Canteen Service; Maj. Margaret McSweeney of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, who will describe the opportunities for service in the Defense Corps; and Mrs. Julia Kirlin of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, who will outline the role of that organization.

If a sufficient number of women registers for them, the Red Cross courses will be given at the Club. Already a first aid course qualifying for a certificate thbse who take it is being given Jan. 6 at 6:30 o'clock and on Tuesdays and Fridays thereafter for 12 sessions; and a Friday course of lectures answering defense questions is to begin on Jan. 9 at 10:30 in the morning.

The rally next Monday launches work which will include, beside the lectures and courses of instruction, an increased amount of sewing and knitting work, under the direction of Mrs. E. K. Rand. It has been announced that members of the Club may register for any branch of volunteer work through Mrs. Muther at the clubhouse.

Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, executive director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will be the honor guest at a dinner at the Club on Wednesday evening, Jan. 14, at 7 o'clock, and will speak on "Plans for Civilian Evacuation." General Sherburne has been organizing the work of preparing for civilian evacuation in the event of bombing.

Many Want to Rule Cambridge

It will be no easy job for the new Cambridge Plan E Council to elect a City Manager at $20,000 per year.

One Councilman declares that every member of the Council is a candidate for the job, with the exception of Marcus Morton, Jr. The strange paradox is that none has been able to muster more than two votes, according to political surveys.

Among others unofficially named as seeking the position are Patrick J. Moynihan, former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance; Denis W. Delaney, Regional WPA Administrator; Col. John B. Atkinson, shoe executive; William W. Drummey, architect and Director of the new Federal Public Works Reserve in this State; William D. Hillis, Cambridge Purchasing Agent; William R. McMenimen, Cambridge Election Commissioner; Andrew P. Carroll, City Treasurer; William Kendrick, Norwood Town Manager; Michael T. Kelleher, Cambridge insurance broker; Joseph A. DeGuglielmo, City Solicitor; John J. McKenzie, City Auditor; and Brendan C. Noonan, Chairman of the Election Commission.

Dennison House To Shift Its Site

Closing of Dennison House, South End settlement, and its transfer to new quarters in a suburb of Boston, was announced yesterday at an informal reception held at the House. Dennison House has served residents of congested areas for 49 years, and is moving this week because transformation of the area from a residential to a business district has limited the utility of a settlement house.

Recreational facilities of the House will remain open at the request of the City of Boston.

A new location has not yet been definitely chosen.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 30

12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL 9.70mc (30.9m) or 11.73mc (25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Features in French.
6:15 p. m.—World News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
6:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program arranged for Latin American listeners.
6.06mc (49.6m) or 11.73mc (25.6m)
9:30 p. m.—News and talks.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS, 11.87kc (25.26m)
3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Great Pianists.
4:15 p. m.—Great Popular Voices.
4:30 p. m.—Defense News (Portuguese).
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Golden Glow.
5:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News & Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—Your Hollywood Reporter (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Rhythm & Dance.
9:45 p. m.—Talk on Chess—Capablanca (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Highlights From Hollywood (English).
10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg. 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Regimental Concert. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg. 25 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg. 29.3 m.
London—9:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg. 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—First Military Band: Waltzes of Guatemalan Composers. TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31.3 m.
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg. 49.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31.3 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"American Night." GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg. 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

'March of Dimes' Planned by B. U.

Boston University is preparing for its annual "March of Dimes."

This campaign, conducted by the University's College of Business Administration, is for the purpose of enlarging the college library rental collection, according to announcement by Alice A. Blais, Secretary of the Ex-Libris Club, a college library alumni group. The campaign, headed by Prof. Raymond L. Mannix, will open for one week on Monday, Jan. 5, and is restricted to college students.

Last year's "March of Dimes" netted $130 for the rental collection which grew from 14 volumes of contemporary fiction and non-fiction in February, 1941, to its present size of about 100 books. The regular library appropriation is not enough to purchase these books.

The University's College of Business Administration library grew from a shelf located in the College of Liberal Arts library shortly after the founding of the Business College evening division in 1913. It now has 25,000 volumes, 35,000 pamphlets and clippings and 9,800 corporation reports.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Dec. 30

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.33mc (19.5m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the

'Free Albania' Movement Under Way as Delegates of 19 Groups Meet in Boston

Patriots Hope To Throw Off Italian Yoke

The Albanians of America have launched a "Free Albanian" movement. Delegates of 19 Albanian societies, as well as representatives of unorganized Albanian groups in various parts of the United States, assembled in Boston on Dec. 27 and 28 and formed an organization called "Free Albania."

The chief function of the group "is to enter into close contact and collaboration with the Government of the United States, in behalf of the Albanians residing in America and foreign lands, as well as in behalf of the national elements in Albania, for the purpose of assuring the rights of the Albanian people to independent status and to interest the governments of Great Britain and the Soviet Union in the destiny of the Albanian nation."

A committee of five members was chosen to represent the organization in its relations with the United States and the Allied Powers. Its president is a distinguished Albanian, Constantine A. Chekrezi, who recently arrived in America. He is the chief force behind this movement for a free Albania.

For a number of years Mr. Chekrezi was a member and Vice-President of the Albanian Council of State, which was the highest administrative body in Albania after the Ministerial Council. He was the principal editor and publisher of newspapers in Tirana, the capital of Albania, and one of the most tireless champions of Albanian independence.

Opposed King Zog

At one time, when King Zog seemed to have delivered Albania into Mussolini's hands, Mr. Chekrezi openly opposed him. For that Mr. Chekrezi was hurled from his post and condemned to prison. He regained freedom in time to escape from King Zog and from the Duce, and eventually found his way to France. There he was placed in a concentration camp for refugees.

Through American intervention he was released and a few weeks ago succeeded in reaching Boston. Here he felt very much at home, for he had once spent two years in Cambridge as a student at Harvard. At one time, also, he was High Commissioner of Albania to America.

As soon as he arrived last month, he began to urge Americans of Albanian origin to take an active part in helping to free Albania from Fascist tyranny. He held a number of meetings and founded a little Albanian paper called Liria (Liberty) devoted to Albanian freedom.

Result of Efforts

It was as a result of these efforts that the Boston All-Albanian Congress was held and the official "Free Albania Committee" set up. If events develop in a favorable manner, Mr. Chekrezi will endeavor to place his nation beside the Greeks, Serbs, Montenegrins, and Vladko Matchek's Croatians in the battle front of freedom.

Mr. Chekrezi asserts that the founding of Albania was largely the work of Woodrow Wilson and the United States. Only America's intervention, he says, put a free Albania on the map after the close of the first World War. In addition, many Albanians have come to America. So in this struggle most Albanians, according to Mr. Chekrezi, are on the side of America and against Italian Fascism.

He states that the present Albanian Government in Tirana consists exclusively of Mussolini's agents, who are in no wise authorized to speak for the Albanian nation and have no function except to carry out Mussolini's orders. The real ruler of Albania is the former Italian Minister in Tirana. He arranged Mussolini's invasion and as a reward was made a kind of viceroy.

Albania has been doubled in size and population. Mr. Chekrezi states, due to Hitler's destruction of Yugoslavia and crushing of Greece, but this only means that twice as many Albanians have become slaves of Italy.

Mr. Chekrezi has written an authoritative work, "Albania: Past and Present," and for a time was professor at the National University, in Washington, D. C.—R. H. M.

By a Staff Photographer

Water, Water Everywhere but Not a Drop to Skate On

Only a few small ponds around Greater Boston offer opportunities for trying out Christmas skates. But, with colder weather promised in the near future, and snow flakes in the skies today, this young outdoor sports enthusiast has hopes that he may soon have some winter fun after all.

'Business as Usual' Yields to U. S. War Effort

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Instead of devoting every energy in 1941 to armament production, the United States finished the year with the record of an all-out boom in auto production, mechanical refrigerator production, gadget production, and one of the biggest civilian spending sprees in history.

This disgraceful 1941 business-as-usual binge, carried on at a time when America was practically at war, ended (1) when the consumer automobile market and various other civilian goods markets were glutted; (2) when bombs hailed down on Hawaii disclosing not only the Army and Navy but most of America's civilian population "not alert"; and (3) when the first big rationing of a prime war requisite, rubber, actually took effect.

Nevertheless the record stands: America had an all-out auto boom in 1941 when it should have had an all-out armaments boom, and now nothing can be done about it save to learn from experience.

That grim lesson is having its effect today in Washington.

Beaverbrook Comments

Behind the scenes it is understood that Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, who came to Washington with Mr. Churchill, had some bold, blunt comments to make about America's business-as-usual binge of the past year.

Officials of the Office of Production Management who have appealed for a year and a half for curtailment of production of civilian nonessentials and instant conversion of factories to wartime uses, are coming into their own.

Other OPM dollar-a-year men, who sincerely believed that private factories could not be interfered with, have suddenly altered their views.

This changed approach has not yet been formulated into a revised and stream-lined OPM setup. But the biggest news in Washington today is that such a change is on its way. Business as usual is out for good. Put in brutal terms, if Americans wear out existing rubber tires some of them will have to walk, and many other curtailments are coming fast. Because such adjustments were not made before, an impecunious, pygmy nation, Japan, has been able to inflict humiliating defeats on the United States.

Tragic Story

The story of America's failure to adopt all-out production methods is a tragic one; it is best told in the words of the House Committee investigating national defense migration, under Chairman John H. Tolan (D) of California. The story of what America does now, under a 1942 "victory program" in converting existing factories rather than trying to duplicate them with new arms plants, will be an inspiring one. But the new chapter is incomplete without the one that came before.

The Tolan Committee reported: "The testimony . . . was almost universal that (war) production to date has been a failure, measured against the available facilities and the visible needs for military purposes.

"The largest and most efficient manufacturing facilities are not being used in the armament effort.

"As a result, the mass production of critical military material is awaiting, to a considerable extent, the completion of new plants . . . their unemployed workers are waiting for new plants to open."

Center of Controversy

That has been the crux of the whole controversy, whether victory should be achieved by building new factories, or of taking America's vast existing tools, machines, and factories and hurling them into immediate armament production in disregard of civilian luxuries then being manufactured.

In 1940 and 1941 America chose luxuries rather than arms, and in December, 1941, Wake Island and Midway were the result; as a symbol of this, the auto boom was allowed to run its course, over unavailing protests of many, however, including Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, and Walter Reuter, of the auto union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Mr. Reuter offered a conversion plan that may have had technical faults but embraced the basic formula, now being accepted, that existing plants be used, and business-as-usual be pushed out.

As the situation stands today only about one-third of America's potential is being used. To undertake an offensive by 1943 one-half or more must be used, it is believed.

In dollars the victory program calls for production of $40,000,000,000 of munitions in 1942, rising to $4,000,000,000 a month by the end of the year, and production of $55,000,000,000 to $60,000,000,000 in 1943.

Every Factory Needed

To achieve this, it is now agreed, output of new plants is not enough; every existing factory that can make arms is needed.

Here is what Stacy May, OPM's Research and Statistics Director told the Truman Committee before the Japanese attack: There are now about $10,000,000,000 of new plants under construction, to equip which, orders have been placed for machine tools that will absorb capacity for two years. He said:

"We simply cannot follow these with additional plans for new facilities upon a comparable scale. Additional new facilities will be pushed out too far into the future to augment munition production during 1942 and 1943."

Industry's Poll

The columnist Walter Lippmann expressed the new Washington feeling last week. While the public has been "tremendously exercised" over strikes and lack of centralized authority in Washington, these are only "partial and contributory causes" for the poor arms performance, he wrote:

"The main cause, overshadowing all others combined, is the fact that American industry did not abandon business as usual in 1940, nor in 1941, nor has it yet really abandoned business as usual. . . . The main reason for this is that for 18 months the industrialists in the OPM and a very large proportion of the industrialists of the country have been unwilling or unable to take up boldly the task of converting commercial industry into war industry."

One assurance that conversion—the real nub of the whole problem—is now going to be solved is the presence in Washington of Lord Beaverbrook. He encountered just the same resistance of civilian factories in Britain to being forced to take on war orders. With the ruthlessness of war, and with the efficiency of the Ministry of Supply, he overcame these objections. Already first steps in revising OPM's setup have been taken, all industries last week handling civilian supplies having been brought directly under the supervision of William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, who will henceforth control all priorities and rationing.

Further Steps Needed

Two big additional steps are regarded as inevitable:

1. Wartime power to force factories to take war orders, and compel conversion;

2. Creation of a centralized munitions and supply agency for the whole war effort (now scattered among different and sometimes competing bureaus).

Both Canada and Britain have solved the first problem, and also met the second requirement. Canada has one civilian-staffed Department of Munitions and Supply for all its armed forces. In the United States, however, the Army and Navy have various supply and procurement divisions, coupled with which are others from the Treasury, Maritime Commission, and RFC.

Next Stage Seen

This placing of war orders, on a compulsory basis in existing peacetime factories in which the whole production economy is operated "as one vast plant" is the next big stage of America's war effort.

The automobile industry is taken as an example, not because it is alone, but because it so vividly illustrates the recent situation.

The Auto

The Tolan Committee reported that it received arguments and evidence from automobile manufacturers contending that:

"Only 15 per cent of their productive capacity was convertible"; and that

"Written testimony from a great automobile corporation showed that it was producing the tools of war at a rate, which, if general, would require 15 years for the completion of the armament program already projected."

As contrasted with this, the Tolan Committee reported that production engineers and trade union witnesses asserted from 50 to 80 per cent of the auto plant capacity could be used.

Lord Beaverbrook is able to reenforce the added declaration of the Tolan Committee that the British auto industry has gone, not 15 per cent, but finally 100 per cent, into war work. As late as May, 1941, only 13 out of every 100 auto company workers in America were handling war work.

Woodrow Wilson Foundation Opens Library to World Peace Students

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Announcement that the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, with headquarters at 8 West Fortieth Street, would open its library of more than 6,000 volumes to persons interested in world peace was made here today.

"There would seem little doubt that at no time since the first World War have Mr. Wilson's ideals aroused such interest as today," the announcement says. "There is evidence, as people grope for a deeper meaning and significance to the present struggle, of a turning back to these ideals and a revitalization of their spiritual power.

"Indeed, as history recedes and passions cool, indications increasingly suggested that Mr. Wilson is being accorded by his fellow countrymen the position and dignity of national statesman above Party which is reserved to very few American leaders. . . .

"The Woodrow Wilson Foundation wishes to be of all possible assistance at this grave moment, when history is being reassessed in perspective and plans for ultimate peace and international organization must be studied.

"Its library of over 6,000 volumes, largely built around official and other documents concerning international organization following the last war, contains one of the most complete collections of documents in the United States pertaining to the League of Nations, the permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labor Organization, as well as much other international documentation in the form of books, periodicals, pamphlets and selected press clippings. It will gladly receive visitors or answer inquiries by telephone or letter to the best of its ability."

Mrs. Quincy Wright is President of the Board of Directors and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach is Vice-President. Among its directors are Frank L. Polk, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Norman H. Davis and Prof. James T. Shotwell.

Marine Corps Officer From Lowell Promoted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Navy announces that First Lieut. Michael Sampas of the Marine Corps has been promoted to Captain. His family resides in Lowell, Mass. Captain Sampas, an aviator for the past seven years, served as an observer with the American Embassy in London until recently when he returned for an aviation assignment at Marine Corps headquarters in Washington.

Club Buys Stamps On Every Ship Sunk

Each time a Japanese battleship or aircraft carrier is sunk by American Navy or Air Forces it is worth $5 to Uncle Sam in Defense Stamps and Bonds from every member of a new "Club."

It is the "Keep Sinking 'Em Club," originated by a group of Chicago employees of American President Lines, according to word reaching the Boston offices of the company today from Dr. Henry F. Grady, President of the line that was founded by Capt. Robert Dollar.

Each time a Japanese vessel is definitely reported sunk it has a defense stamp value based on the size of the vessel, and every member of the "Keep Sinking 'Em Club" is pledged to buy that amount in stamps or bonds.

The scale of "values" calls for $5 for every battleship or aircraft carrier sunk; $3 for heavy cruisers; $2 for light cruisers, submarines and transports; $1 for destroyers; and 25 cents for airplanes.

School children are urged to join the club and to give pennies instead of dollars; employers and all persons in the upper income brackets to join and add an extra cipher to the figures.

No N. E. Blackouts Until Warning Is Given

The following statement was issued today by the Massachusetts Safety Council, of which Edward Dana is President and Lewis E. MacBrayne is General Manager.

The public has been asking the Massachusetts Safety Council, during the past week, for official information concerning blackouts. Is New England to have them? Will they be temporary or permanent? Should full preparation be made for them now?

Here is the answer. There will be no permanent blackouts in New England until there is an actual warning from the War or Navy Departments that the enemy has established a base from which this area could be bombed.

There might, at any time in the near future, be an alarm of an impending night attack, for a "token bombing" by long range aircraft is always possible.

In that event all lights are to be put out in all buildings, and a blackout maintained until the "all-clear" signal is given. This action will not require extensive or expensive advance preparation. Many homes are already taking the precaution to have one room ready, with coverings for the windows sufficient to prevent any ray of light from being seen outside. This room may be the kitchen, or some other part of the house. In most homes material will be found on hand for this purpose. It is not advised that extensive purchases of material or paint be made at the present time.

There is a special Committee on Blackouts in the Massachusetts Civilian Defense setup. It is ably headed by Neil W. Rice, President of the U. S. Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, and contains the State's best experts in lighting, traffic, aeronautics and transportation. The Army and Navy are likewise represented. The Committee began its work last June, when two of its members returned from a study of blackout conditions in England. During the summer the rehearsal blackouts in Canada were under observation; incidentally at the personal expense of committee members.

The committee was inclined, from the beginning, not to be influenced too strongly by the London plan for continuous blackout under war conditions. The bombing threat there was constant, because of the enemy airfields on the other side of the English Channel. And it was not evident that the blackout had at any time prevented the attacking bombers from finding London, or other cities. That it had made the attack more difficult was agreed, though during the period of blackout with no attack, there had been most difficult problems of transportation, and a distressing number of persons killed and injured in motor vehicle accidents.

Civil Defense

Basic insignia, with varying embellishments for different activities.

The Massachusetts Committee recognizes that the final decision as to blackouts will come from Washington, and it will be prompt to carry out all orders received. Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, said, on Dec. 18, that regular nightly blackouts in New York City will occur only if the Axis acquires South American bases and takes over the French fleet. The point of view in Massachusetts agrees with this, but adds the possible threat from the north if the Germans should gain possession at Iceland through an attack in great force.

Traffic Hazards

The traffic experts on the committee are of the opinion that the great number of automobiles and trucks in the Metropolitan Area of the State—and from that area of cities and towns closely adjacent to Boston radiates traffic to every part of New England—creates a problem greater than that existing in London. Even in the daylight raid warning of Dec. 9, with only a partial attempt to clear certain highways, traffic jams were created that must be controlled in future raids and blackouts. It will be necessary, when the official regulations are announced, to slow down the speed of all vehicles evacuating the area, in order that accidents that might block the highways, be avoided. It will probably be necessary, in congested areas, to order all vehicles, even on the first warning alarm, and before the siren signal of impending attack is given, to draw to the side of the highway and park.

If a permanent blackout becomes necessary in the months ahead of us, only a few thousand motor vehicles, limited to the several defense services, will be allowed on streets and highways at night, and they will require a special license and special lights.

Instructing the Public

Before a permanent blackout is likely to be ordered, the public will be informed and instructed by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, which will soon issue hand books covering Public Lighting, Lighting and Ventilation for Industrial Plants, Blackouts in Hospitals and First Aid Posts, and Blackout Manual for the General Public. The manual for the public will contain in greater detail such information as the following:

In vital activities such as hospitals, transportation, fire-fighting, first aid, and food services, lights will be kept on where required, but they will have to be screened and shielded so that they cannot be seen from the air. In residences and houses, responsibility of complying with regulations rests with the occupant, who is responsible for the garage and all other outside buildings.

The governing factors in covering windows are durability of material used, permanence of dye, and opacity. The curtains or draperies must be so fastened as not to permit disturbance by wind or draft. Doors which are glazed must be treated as exposed windows. Skylight should be covered with some rigid, non-reflecting fireproof material. In unoccupied rooms all light bulbs can be removed. A curtained vestibule may be lighted with one authorized blue light. In a garage, one blue light to each car space will be allowed. All lights should be properly shielded.

On business streets all outside advertising and display lighting must be turned off. Under blackout conditions the number of motor vehicles operating on the highways of the State must be cut to an absolute minimum.

The public generally will be advised to stay indoors at night. If you are forced to be on the street, pocket flashlights must have an approved filter, and under special conditions the wardens may order you to extinguish them. You will walk near buildings, not near the curb. You can cross only at intersections, where there may be traffic signals, greatly dimmed.

Official Sources

There has been much publicity in the newspapers already on this subject of blackout regulations, and while the advice given has been in the main correct, it is important to remember that the official source of information will be the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, at 18 Tremont Street, Boston, which operates under the United States Office of Civilian Defense. In an emergency the State Headquarters, as referred to above, will be too busy to answer telephone calls other than from its official representatives in the many cities and towns. The individual citizen in need of help must contact his local chief warden, or one of his assistants, likely to be found on his own residential street.

Axis Grounded in Americas, But Menace Still Remains

By refusing them further fuel, the United States and its sister American republics have downed the last of the major Axis airlines in South America. It is a crushing blow for Hitler. But the threat is not entirely gone. In the following story, John Lear, who was in South America throughout the struggle for control of the air there, draws from his background of knowledge of those countries to explain why.

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Adolf Hitler's influence in South America suffered a crushing blow with suspension of flights of the Italian air line, Lati, across the South Atlantic.

Lati was the last remaining transportation link between the Nazified lands of Europe and the southern New World nations Germany has been trying to acquire as agricultural colonies.

Lati carried totalitarian propaganda of all sorts, ranging from personal letters to magazines and onionskin editions of German newspapers which went out from Rio de Janeiro as far north as Mexico and as far south as Patagonia.

Lati carried the vital war materials and military secrets from the shadow of the Panama Canal to Hitler's chancellery, first through its tie-ups with German-dominated air lines which at the war's opening covered the continent, and later through the unwilling hands of Pan American Airways before President Roosevelt's declaration of war cut that route.

Without Lati, "fifth-column" work in South America must flounder, headless, deprived of the timely significance it has had in the past in relation to Nazi schemes for world-wide operations.

Shortwave Contact

Since shipping has been cut by the British blockade, the only means of Nazi contact with headquarters in Berlin is the secret shortwave radios hidden in various places between the Caribbean and the Straits of Magellan. And radio messages can be decoded.

It would be foolhardy, however, to dismiss the Axis air-line menace as no longer important merely because planes have been grounded. Influences created by the lines remain, and some of them could be crucial in event of an invasion attempt.

Qualified observers think that by quitting now, Lati may be able to keep charter rights open for the future in event the war at any time during its course should turn more favorable for the Axis.

Because of this possibility, they stress the necessity of goodwill work by the United States air lines which now fly the South Atlantic (as a "mail and spare-parts" feeder for the lend-lease bomber ferry to Africa and the Middle East) and which have taken over the Brazilian air routes the German Condor line abandoned when the United States Embassy in Rio de Janeiro announced there would be no more fuel for Axis planes.

The same thing is doubly true in Argentina, where Condor has stopped its trans-Andean service to Chile for lack of fuel. Argentina has oil of its own and could supply Condor if it wished, regardless of the attitude of the United States-owned oil fields. At present, it does not wish to.

"Pan-American Airways has, in effect, been given a monopoly in South American flying," one highly placed Government official observed. "It now has the duty of fulfilling the obligations entailed by its privileges. Our hardest job is to hold on to these flying routes now that we have them.

Continent Mapped

An influence from the Axis air lines which cannot be removed is the defense loophole created by the fact that Axis pilots mapped virtually all of South America while the planes were in their hands. Scadta, in Colombia, took pictures of the Panama Canal, the islands around it, and the Caribbean and Pacific approaches to that vital waterway, not to mention the Magdalena River and the oil fields bordering it.

Sedta, in Ecuador, mapped the Pacific coast and made survey flights to the Galapagos Islands south of the Canal. Lufthansa did the same in Peru, not only on the Pacific coast but across the Andes on the upper waters of the Amazon River. Lloyd Aereo Boliviana charted the mountains and waterways of Bolivia as well as the railroads leading into the mines on which the United States relies for strategic minerals. The coasts and rivers of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile were covered in at least their most important reaches by Condor, which was alleged to have permitted use of its planes as "spotters" off the Atlantic coast in the famed battle of the Graf Spee.

These maps and charts not only are in the hands of the Germans, but probably of their ally, Japan, to whom the Pacific islands and the western South American coast are of great importance in the Battle of the Orient.

Many of the men who made the maps and flew the planes are still in the countries where their ships were grounded by North American competition. They are focal points of possible disturbance and "fifth-column" work. Before they stopped flying they provided their government with detailed knowledge the United States does not have: under what extreme conditions can certain parts of the Andes be flown safely?

Cambridge Red Cross To Study Case Work

The Cambridge Red Cross organization will conduct a special class beginning the second week in January, to instruct social workers for case-work with the families of men in the armed services.

The course is intended to prepare a selected number of persons to work with the needy families who have applied to the Red Cross for help and advice and to compile reports to be sent to military authorities regarding the necessity of deferment or discharge of men in the service needed by the families

Booklet Tells Army Duties To Selectees

Defense News in Brief

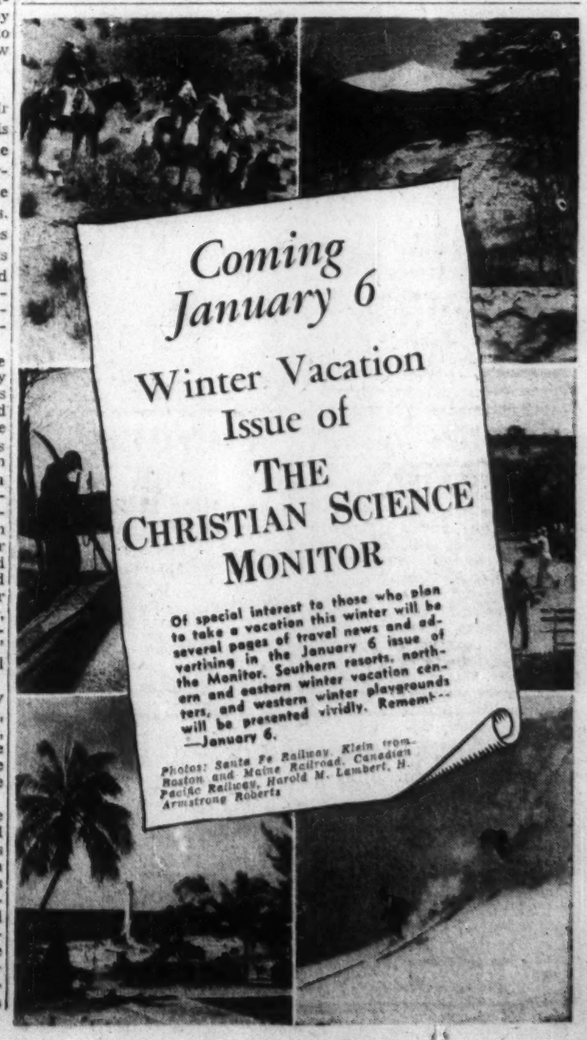
"The Army and You"—That's the title of a booklet to be given to every Massachusetts registrant selected for induction in the Army. According to Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Assistant State Director of Selective Service, the booklet tells the selectee exactly what the Army expects of him and what it offers to him. Supplies of the booklet, which was prepared by the War Department in co-operation with Selective Service Headquarters, have been allocated to Local Boards for distribution to their selectees, Colonel Smith said. Among other things the booklet contains messages from President Roosevelt, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Women Volunteer—Navy recruiting offices in Boston, booming with the heaviest enrollments in history, are getting the voluntary services of women. Three showed up at the Federal Building enlistment office to help with clerical work.

Appeal to Citizens—An appeal to every American citizen to obey without question every air-raid alarm as a solemn, serious, and patriotic duty has been issued by Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell, Commanding Officer of the First Interceptor Command. Stressing that an air-raid warning was merely a warning and not a definite promise of enemy attack, General McDonnell declared in a nation-wide broadcast:

"An alert and disciplined people with a sense of their common good and their common safety will already have solved one of the great problems of air defense." He said it still was a matter of "speculation and conjecture" whether New York City or the Atlantic Seaboard would suffer in air raids, but added, "I do know this, however. Success in war is built upon suprise. We must therefore estimate the enemy's capabilities rather than his probable intentions. A military leader who would guard against surprise must base his plans on what the enemy can do, and not on what he thinks the enemy will do."

Airport Repair Program—A comprehensive plan to repair any damage which might be done by bombs at Connecticut airports and to speed snow removal on runways at strategic airfields has been submitted to Connecticut Defense Administrator Samuel H. Fisher by Thomas H. Lockhart, Commissioner of Aeronautics and Chairman of the Aviation Committee of the State Defense Council. Mr. Lockhart said the plan will be ready to be put in operation Jan. 1. Included in the program for repairing bomb damage will be the mustering of all repair equipment such as bulldozers, cranes, steam shovels, and graders located in the vicinity of the airport and the placing of equipment at or near airports which might serve as bases for interceptor planes during an attack by enemy planes. Necessary fill and paving material will be located at each airport to speed the repair of damaged runways.


Coming
January 6
Winter Vacation
Issue of
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
Of special interest to those who plan to take a vacation this winter will be several pages of travel news and advertising in the January 6 issue of the Monitor. Southern resorts, northern and eastern winter vacation centers, and western winter playgrounds will be presented vividly. Remember—January 6.
Photos: Santa Fe Railway, Klein from Boston and Maine Railroad, Canadian Pacific Railway, Harold M. Lambert, H. Armstrong Roberts

U. S. Shortens Defense Line, As Japanese Are Reinforced

Continued from Page 1

it empties into Manila Bay through many mouths.

From Pampanga Province, General MacArthur's main northern force would be in a position, if need be, to fall back either upon Manila itself, or southwestward down the rugged Batan Peninsula, a mountainous strip of land virtually without roads of any kind. The peninsula has been the scene of repeated peacetime war games which envisaged a Philippines attack of the same pattern as developed.

At the tip of the Batan Peninsula are situated the heavy island fortifications guarding the entrance to Manila Bay—Fort Mills on Corregidor Island, Fort Drum across the bay, Fort Hughes and others. The Agno defense line was reported still holding.

It was disclosed that the Japanese now were employing horse cavalry. This was the first information that such units had been put ashore.

Reinforcements Landed

Meanwhile "suicide squads" of young Filipino soldiers were credited with halting the first rush of the Japanese advance in northern Luzon and helping to drive back the invaders in at least one sector. But United States Army Headquarters at the same time warned of a fresh threat in the south, where they said the Japanese were landing reinforcements.

(Bert Silen, NBC reporter in Manila, said eyewitnesses returning from the front reported the Japanese "in full retreat" in the Province of Pangasinan, just south of Lingayan Gulf, with four towns recaptured out of the six they had occupied. In the south, Mr. Silen said, the defenders' lines "are in excellent position . . . expected to hold the enemy in check.")

The young Filipinos, he said, had fought off the Japanese for at least 48 hours beginning Christmas morning, thus enabling the Army Command to reorganize the main body of the defense forces and redispose them in more favorable terrain.

After the American lines had been re-established, the fighting settled down into long-range artillery exchanges, with frequent intense tank action in which the Japanese infantry, following up its tanks, was said to have lost heavily.

A fleet of Japanese transports in Lingayen Gulf, off the coast of the Province of La Union, was reported driven off by the American guns without even attempting any further landings.

No Raids Today

Manila, meanwhile, after two days of successive bombing in spite of its designation as an open city, saw no raiders today. There was a 56-minute air raid alarm. But no raiders appeared.

An earlier alarm was caused by a Japanese reconnaissance plane which roared over the walled city's bombed area and down the Pasig River. The alert lasted an hour and two minutes.

(Mr. Silen reported two alarms without bombs being dropped. He said there were unconfirmed reports that Dutch planes had sunk 12 Japanese transports seeking to land reinforcements at Davao, on the Island of Mindanao.)

Japanese planes raided the island fortress of Corregidor, at the entrance to Manila Bay, for two hours, but lost a number of planes in the operation. Four planes staged an unsuccessful attack on two bridges near Calumpit in Balacan Province, 26 miles northwest of Manila, where three civilians were injured.

Antiaircraft guns at the front were reported to have brought down nine Japanese planes Saturday, and official advices said three more were shot down Sunday.

That the Filipino reaction to Japanese bombings of the city Saturday and Sunday was one of bitter indignation rather than terror was evident on all sides as masses of people viewed the scenes of death and destruction.

The raiders who bombed the city Sunday for the second consecutive day found no opposition.

Four Major Fires

Roaring in at low altitudes, at least five formations of nine planes each pounded the city savagely, loosing scores of bombs and setting at least four major fires.

Later Manila had another 46-minute alert when three more Japanese air raiders strafed suburban Camp Murphy — which previously had been evacuated—from a height of only 200 feet. The attackers did not fly over the city itself this time.

Though preliminary reports showed that Sunday morning's attack injured only three persons and caused no fatalities, material damage was heavy.

The Philippine Treasury Building, badly damaged in Saturday's three-hour-and-17-minute assault, was hit again. Also struck were old Fort Santiago and the headquarters of the United States Army Engineers on an island in the Pasig River, the buildings of Deletran College adjoining Santo Domingo Church, which was destroyed yesterday, and the plant of the Manila Herald.

One bomb struck the Dunlop Tire Company building and others hit the Santa Rosa and Santa Catalina Schools, starting a fire which swept through an entire block.

Bombs also fired the big Elizalde Rope warehouse on the Pasig River, just back of the Escolta, Manila's main business thoroughfare.

Laid waste Saturday in the almost leisurely assault on the open city which could not strike back were revered blocks of the historic walled town of Spanish churches and schools, buildings of the Commonwealth Government, and sections of the modern shopping district.

Fight to Finish

There were at least 50 fatalities, with the full toll yet uncounted as flames still licked at the wreckage and reddened the night sky.

Crowds of indignant civilians, watching the flames sweep through the dry wooden buildings of the walled town, demanded a "fight to the finish"—with the open city declaration revoked and troops and antiaircraft batteries brought back to defend the Capital.

Three bombs struck the Santa Domingo Church, which dates back to 1588, and others scored direct hits on the Santa Rosa Girls Primary School and the Santa Catalina Girls Secondary School. They crashed down on the ancient roofs, their explosions blowing out the walls of nearby buildings and filling the streets with wreckage.

At the start of the raid, when the bombers concentrated on the harbor area, piers were battered and two freighters of about 3,000 tons each sank after direct hits. Four Philippine Government Coast Guard cutters also were sent to the bottom.

Other Japanese Attacks

Japanese raiders also struck elsewhere in the provinces and casualties of undetermined number were reported from four towns in Laguna Province, south of Manila.

These were Santa Cruz, Calamba and Los Banos on the southern side of Laguna Lake, and Calauan, just south of Los Banos.

The Japanese belatedly and brazenly offered Sunday to consider Manila an open city but demanded that Filipino forces "cease all resistance" after the heart of this defenseless island Capital had been wrecked and set aflame Saturday by savagely attacking Japanese air raiders.

The Tokyo radiocast, which demanded that the Filipino Army "co-operate with the Japanese Army and cease all resistance" was greeted with scorn and derision by Filipino listeners.

It came over the air in English, Tagalog (Filipino dialect) and Spanish as Manila residents angrily watched red pyramids of fire rising into the skies from the heart of their bombed Capital.

General MacArthur's headquarters announced last evening that Manila no longer would be blacked out and the radio station was permitted to resume long-wave broadcasts.

In Japanese Hands?

Wide World

Philippine City of Baguio

Baguio, summer capital of the Philippine Commonwealth, is in the path of advancing Japanese forces and may already have been captured by them. Baguio is less than 50 miles from the Gulf of Lipgayen, where the Japanese succeeded in landing a large detail of men.

U. S. Subs Score

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Navy reported today that United States submarines had sunk two more enemy ships, one a transport, the other a supply vessel, in the Far East and that a United States destroyer had suffered slight damage and minor casualties from Japanese planes.

It also reported that 13 survivors of the S. S. Prusa, torpedoed by an enemy submarine on Dec. 18, have been rescued.

'We Can Take It'

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre of the Philippines declared in a statement to the island population yesterday that "anyone who has been in Manila since the outbreak of the war must be convinced that we can take it as well as the people of London, of Moscow, or of Chungking."

"Help is surely coming—help of sufficient adequacy and power that the invader will be driven from our midst and he will be rendered powerless ever to threaten us again," Mr. Sayre said in the statement, radiocast from Manila by NBC.

"This is a time when the courage of all the people of these islands, whatever their nationality, is being put to the test. We are being afforded a rare opportunity to show the stuff of which we are made."

Two U. S. Ships Sunk By Subs in Pacific

HONOLULU, Dec. 29 (AP)—Two American freighters were sunk in the Pacific by Axis submarine torpedoes the night of Dec. 17 with a fatality list of nine and 33 missing. The vessels were the 6,000-ton Manini of the Matson Navigation Company and the 7,000-ton Prusa of the Lykes Brothers Lines.

Two lifeboats, one containing 12 survivors of the Manini's crew of 33 and the other 13 survivors of the Prusa's crew of 34, were picked up Saturday after nine perilous days adrift in the small boats. The survivors were brought to Pearl Harbor.

Boatswain Orin Jewett of the Manini said he thought the other 21 crewmen of the Manini got away safely in another lifeboat, but they yet were unaccounted for. Survivors of the Prusa said they saw Capt. G. H. Boy and 11 others in a lifeboat immediately after the torpedoing but had not seen them since.

Singapore Defense

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—"Singapore is working at high speed to get its civil defenses organized in a thorough working order," the British radio said in a broadcast heard by CBS.

A Chinese Defense Council has been formed to organize Chinese inhabitants who form the greater part of the population, the radiocast continued.

Moslems Offer Aid

NAGPUR, India, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Working Committee of the Moslem League, in a resolution reiterating its willingness to share responsibility for defending India, declared that "the entry of Japan into the war on the side of the Axis powers has brought the danger much closer" to home.

Japan Closes Steel Ring Tighter Around Singapore

Continued from Page 1

machine-gunned British positions, but no damage or casualties were reported, the British said.

The Japanese parachute landing on Sumatra was announced by the Netherlands East Indies Government at Batavia on Dec. 28. The landing was made about 10 miles from Medan in the first Japanese attempt to win a foothold on the Netherlands East Indies.

Medan Airport Bombed

It was not announced how many parachute troops were in the Japanese detachment. The landings came simultaneously with an attack during the afternoon by 17 Japanese planes on the Medan Airport, in which 30 persons were killed, 70 wounded, and a plane about to take off was burned.

Medan is about 225 miles southwest across the Straits of Malacca from Ipoh.

A Japanese hold on the eastern coast of Sumatra would be an obvious help to the push against Singapore down the long Malay Peninsula.

The raid on Medan apparently was intended to distract Dutch attention from the parachute troops. A direct hit was scored on the office of the K.N. I.L.M.—the Royal Netherlands Indies Air Line.

One purpose of the Medan attack, observers pointed out, was undoubtedly to tighten the grip on the Malacca Straits by which Singapore is approached from the west, the enemy already having seized Penang, on the opposite side. Another, presumably, is to set up additional springboards for bomber onslaughts against Singapore in the decisive struggle for the East Indies that is fast shaping up.

Population Warned

Meanwhile, the Netherlands Air Force, which has claimed a sinking a day in the battle against Japanese forces around the Netherlands Indies, announced in a communiqué that American-built bombers of the N. E. I. Army Air Force have scored a direct hit on a large Japanese transport and shot down "probably" 12 Japanese fighter planes in an attack on Miri, Sarawak.

The Government warned the population of the islands not to run out to retrieve propaganda leaflets dropped from Japanese aircraft because of the danger of being machine-gunned.

The Japanese, it was explained, have been known to scatter leaflets to lure people from their shelters, only to spray them with lead from fighter planes. This was done in Penang, where people picking up leaflets assuring them of Japan's friendship were machine-gunned.

Japan's efforts to win over the natives to their side are meeting with very little success in these islands, the Dutch news agency Aneta reported. The native press, as well as the European, is calling the Japanese "murderers" and "terrorizers" for their bombing of the open city of Manila.

Earlier Japanese air raids on Rangoon, Burma, were disclosed to have resulted in 400 civilian casualties. The casualties were lighter in the second raid on Christmas Day.

'Attack' by Radio

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Short-wave radio listeners in Manila yesterday were informed that San Fancisco had been attacked by Japanese bombers which left the City in flames.

This announcement came from the Public Relations Office of the 12th Naval District. The statement follows:

"Manila listeners to a short wave broadcast from San Franicosco early this morning were amazed to hear that the City by the Golden Gate had sustained a bombing attack by 'a fleet of Japanese planes' and that 'many buildings were in flames.'

"This was the first evidence of an apparent new propaganda technique by the Japanese—an effort to create panic by means of the direct lie. Actually, San Francisco spent a quiet night.

"Naval intelligence authorities at Manila reported that the regular early morning Far Eastern broadcast from KGEI of San Francisco was cut into three or four times. Each time an English-speaking announcer would present a 'flash' detailing more news of the 'San Francisco disaster.' The interference obviously came from a powerful Japanese station deliberately intruding on the KGEI wave length.

"In view of this first attempt, radio listeners are warned to be on the alert against any future attempts by the enemy to confuse listeners by feeding false reports into regular broadcast wave lengths."

Army in Hawaii: Better Shape Than on Dec. 7

Continued from Page 1

partially habitable. Most of the bombs exploded on the roof.

Most of the roof area was burned off. Very few bombs penetrated from the third to the second floors. Only one penetrated to the ground floor. New roofing will be sufficient to make the majority of the barracks again habitable.

A majority of the bombs landed on open ground. The heaviest concentration of bomb craters is on the baseball diamond, which apparently was mistaken for buried water or oil storage.

There is no question but that there has been a heavy loss of planes in the hangars. We examined several that were still filled with burned and twisted plane wreckage. But all undamaged parts have been salvaged and many planes already in the air are composed of remnants of several planes.

Planes Are Damaged

The story of Wheeler Field Army Pursuit Base is similar. There was no damage to runways or aprons. Oil storage tanks were burned but the gasoline supply was untouched. Several hangars filled with planes were burned. No empty hangar was damaged, indicating Japanese intelligence work.

The hangar enclosing the machine shops was damaged in front, but all machines have been salvaged and are in full operation again. A very small percentage of the base's living quarters were damaged, but no stores were destroyed other than oil. Many plane parts have been salvaged and already have been reassembled into new planes now in the air. Casualties were few.

A high-ranking officer reports that about 15 planes put into the air from Wheeler Field during the battle. They took off singly and engaged the first Japanese planes. They had no opportunity to make formations but did excellent work individually.

Several Japanese planes were shot down at Wheeler Field. An examination of their parts showed that engines, propellers, and fuselage were all copies of old American designs. Manufacturer's plates indicated the construction of both planes and equipment mostly in 1939 and 1940. The pilots who got aloft said the Japanese planes were so slow that it was necessary to throttle down to fight them. The largest bomb which fell on Wheeler Field was a 550-pound dud.

In the opinion of a high-ranking officer, all planes seen over his field were carrier types. He said from information he collected that it was doubtful whether the total number involved in the entire attack exceeded the number which could be carried by a single aircraft carrier.

The sole damage to Schofield Barracks was made by a single unexploded antiaircraft shell which hit a building.

Military authorities report that no land artillery piece was damaged anywhere on the islands. In other words, the only damage suffered by the Army which has not been rectified is the loss of hangar space which is most useful during peacetime.

Nevertheless, it is high time to dispell the old illusion that the Japanese cannot build good planes or fly them skillfully, or plan attacks as competently as any other modern military power.

As the details of Japan's original imitation blitz against America's Pacific outposts become available, the picture becomes clearer that an energetic, military-minded nation is able not only to adapt the technique the Germans applied so successfully in the past two years in Europe, but also to add effective novel features.

Two new parts of this picture unrolled here over the week end bear out these conclusions in every point.

The first is the story of the attack on the naval air base here.

The second is the still fragmentary story of Wake Island.

Over Pearl Harbor an echelon of about 12 Japanese planes came in for the initial attack, spitting incendiary bullets so skillfully during the succeeding ten minutes that every serviceable plane was put out of action.

During the 20 minute interval before the second attack the station crew still had a chance to salvage some flying equipment and even put out the fire in one blazing hangar. But just as they were getting the flames under control the second wave of 18 planes came in, using explosive bombs this time in addition to incendiaries, and when they had gone, the station had nothing serviceable left except the planes which were on patrol when the attack began.

In the candid professional opinion of the commanding officer, the Japanese put on "a swell show." With a total force of 40 planes, all single-engined, carrier type, they had made it impossible for the United States air force to render any aid to Pearl Harbor or follow the Japanese back to their carrier or carriers first.

Surprise Was the Key

In this case, the explanation of the Japanese success resides heavily in the successful exploitation of surprise and the careful concentration on the major objective, which was planes.

The base itself looks almost normal to the eyes of a novice.

The loss in personnel was light and that was largely due to the fact that most residents of the station trooped out of the buildings watching the first spectacle, so unconditioned mentally to the concept of war that they did not appear to realize the danger.

The green lawns sweeping toward the incredible blue of these Hawaiian seas are untorn and unchanged. Little evidence is left today of the attack except the twisted plane wreckage and the rapid work of repair on salvagable planes.

The base is able to operate today as well as before. In fact, the Commanding Officer's reply to the question, "What would happen should the Japanese come again?" was, "We only hope they will try it."

But they have achieved their immediate objective of putting this base out of action during the main attack on the fleet in Pearl Harbor, and that is all they bothered to do.

And the only certain Japanese loss in this whole action was one plane which crashed inside the base. Others may have fallen in the water, and several were seen with fluid apparently trailing behind them. I examined the wreckage of that plane and it was obviously of good construction. The metal skins perhaps were somewhat thinner than on American planes, but were tough enough for service conditions. Many instruments were either American made or excellent copies.

The Story of Wake

The story of Wake Island is a great saga of American military heroism paralleling the Alamo, but it is also the story of the Japanese who wanted that American steppingstone westward and set about getting it with all the tenacity and force necessary to achieve their objective.

Wake's 370-odd devoted Marines exacted a heavy price from the Japanese, bringing down at least a dozen Japanese planes and sinking three destroyers, a light cruiser, and a submarine against appalling enemy superiority. But the Japanese got Wake.

With no air opposition, the Japanese landed troops. The last report from the Island said, "The issue is in doubt."

This record shows the Japanese were using large planes presumably from their mandated islands to wear down the defenders, and finally to cover a landing and presumable capture of the tiny garrison.

Japanese Advantage

The Japanese had every advantage, and the extent of the defense shows the extraordinary ability of Americans to fight against odds. The story leaves no doubt that American planes are actually faster and better, and also the American fighting will and skill is equal to anything shown by the militaristic nations.

But it also shows a powerful and skillful enemy who enjoys a terrific advantage where he controls the air. It also shows the problem of transporting sufficient air power to the Far East to restore the balance necessary to successful American operations. If America can learn from these events the danger of underestimating the enemy's power, the first step toward victory will have been won.

But that lesson must be learned at home, as Wake's glorious Marines and Hawaii's garrisons have learned through fire and steel.

Army Is Grateful For Honolulu's Aid

By the Associated Press

HONOLULU, Dec. 29 — Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Commander of the Hawaiian Department, yesterday thanked the civilian population of Honolulu for its "genuine and spontaneous kindness and helpfulness" in caring for women and children evacuated from Army Posts after the Japanese struck at this area Dec. 7.

In an open letter, General Emmons told the citizens:

"The assistance gave relief, comfort and a feeling of security" to the evacuees, and "the whole morale of the army and of husbands and fathers at their posts of duty in the field was strengthened thereby."

Aid Pledged to Philippines

Continued from Page 1

nor the Navy Department specified the type or volume of aid prepared for the Philippines, their statements bespoke a determination to settle with Japan as quickly and as forcefully as the military and industrial potential of the United States permits.

These assurances followed closely a Presidential announcement that "excellent progress" had been made in the current Anglo-American effort to co-ordinate the military and economic resources of the world-wide anti-Axis front.

Despite the fact that the United States has been in the war less than four weeks, President Roosevelt declared that the Anglo-American talks, foremost among them being those between himself and Prime Minister Winston Churchill, had resulted in an immeasurable strengthening of the position of the United States and the nations aligned with it.

Still greater progress is anticipated from the President's revelation that the conferences would continue "for an indefinite period of time."

Delegates Encouraged

Proof of Anglo-American determination to make the present anti-Axis effort a worldwide one came as delegates of almost all the Latin-American governments and most of the Allied governments appeared at the White House to receive first-hand information on the historic conferences of the past week.

With Prime Minister Churchill at his side for most of the afternoon, President Roosevelt is reported to have assured the representatives of Axis-conquered countries that the independence of their homelands would be restored intact after the war and that the United States and Great Britain were agreed that Germany must be disarmed to a point where it never again could threaten the security of its weaker and less belligerent neighbors.

Although the British Prime Minister is now in Canada, it is reported authoritatively that the Roosevelt - Churchill conferences are not yet ended and that further important decisions remain for the attention of the two chiefs of state.

Words of Encouragement

The President's words of encouragement to the Philippines, contained in a short-wave radiocast from San Francisco to Manila, came as the Japanese launched simultaneous military and propaganda drives upon the Philippine population.

The promise of ultimate victory is seen here as an effort to prevent any cracks in the admittedly excellent Philippine morale and to offset Japanese offers to agree to Manila's status as an open city if the Philippine troops will lay down their arms.

The Navy communiqué is thought designed to play the same role, while also answering criticism in the United States as to the fleet's alleged inactivity in the Pacific.

The text of the President's statement:

Much has been accomplished this week through the medium of the many conferences held, in the meetings of the supply and production officials, in the sessions held by members of the military and naval groups, and in the discussions with the chiefs of missions of all nations at war with the common enemy.

Included were conferences with Russians and Chinese Ambassadors, the Canadian Prime Minister, and the Netherlands Minister.

As a result of all of these meetings, I know tonight that the position of the United States and of all the nations aligned with us has been strengthened immeasurably.

We have advanced far along the road toward achievement of the ultimate objective — the crushing defeat of those forces that have attacked and made war upon us.

The conferences will continue for an indefinite period of time. It is impossible to say just now when they will terminate. It is my purpose, as soon as it is possible, to give insofar as safety will permit—without giving information of military value to the enemy—a more detailed accounting of all that has taken place in Washington this week and of all that will take place during the remainder of the meetings.

The present overall objective is the marshalling of all resources, military and economic, of the worldwide front opposing the Axis. Excellent progress along these lines is being made.

British Map Policy for Postwar Era

Continued from Page 1

of an announcement published today that included in the Moscow consultations was an "exchange of views on questions relating to postwar organization of peace and security" which it was stated "provided much important and useful material that will facilitate the future elaboration of concrete proposals on this subject."

Particular importance is attached also to the preceding paragraph which recorded the "identity of views of both parties on all questions relating to the conduct of war and especially with regard to the necessity of the utter defeat of Hitlerite Germany and adoption thereafter of measures to render completely impossible any repetition of German aggression in the future."

Important Forward Step

Taken with assurances contained in the announcement that the Moscow conversations "constitute a new and important forward step toward closer collaboration between Russia and Britain," this appears to take on the proportions of a British pledge to cooperate closely with Russia in the postwar period in order to solve the problem of German aggression.

Although the Eden-Stalin talks were planned before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the consultations did not take place until the United States had come into the war both in the Pacific and in Europe so that Washington as well as Chungking was kept fully informed concerning proceedings.

There is reason to believe that the Moscow talks were particularly cordial and that Mr. Stalin and Mr. Eden established the same straight-from-the-shoulder frank relationship which is understood to have been the rule in Washington. Although there has been no information available as to the nature of decisions reached by Mr. Eden, Mr. Stalin, Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain; Sir Stafford G. Cripps, British Ambassador to Russia, and others who participated in the talks insofar as these affected strategic plans for the conduct of war, two impressions prevail in diplomatic circles here. One is that the conversations were completely successful in this respect. The second is that the other side of the Moscow talks — that pertaining to "postwar organization of peace and security in Europe," was not less important than the strategic aspect.

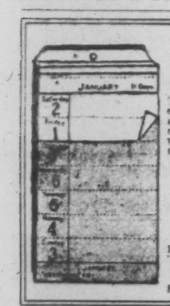
In fact, there is a feeling here that the British Government has begun to look ahead to a much greater extent than ever before in Europe as well as in the rest of the world. While the Washington talks were laying foundations for future co-operation between the British Commonwealth and the United States, the Moscow consultations were beginning to clear the way for a task which Britain is bound by geography, tradition, and history to assume on the continent of Europe when the time comes for reconstruction on a world scale.

Interest in Washington

But the news of Mr. Eden's meeting with Mr. Stalin, although it is hailed here as of great importance, has failed to lessen the most intense and sustained British interest in Mr. Churchill's American tour. The Prime Minister's speech to both Houses of Congress in Washington which was rebroadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation and prominently reprinted in the British press has made a genuinely deep impression on the whole people of these islands. For once, perhaps, it is not too much to say that there is a general recognition of the historic nature of that event which has set the seal of the best type of democratic leadership on an English-speaking unity.

More and more one hears expressed in England by the people of all classes and walks of life that a joint leadership of the world on a free democratic basis by Great Britain and the United States of America should be and must be the outcome of all this suffering the world is having to undergo.

Simultaneous talks in Moscow and Washington, as well as co-operation with China and the British Dominions in the Pacific, is evidence of a growing realization that this leadership necessarily is destined to be executed in collaboration with Moscow and Chungking as well as with the Dominion capitals.



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Many Obstacles in Path of Allied Unity; Why Curtin Looks First to U. S. for Aid

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 29—The bright vision of a unity of the free nations conjured up by Prime Minister Churchill in his address to the United States Congress seems confused for the time being by the number of problems which are regarded in official circles here as inevitable in the case of a coalition involving the greater part of the world.

Australia's voice raised in understandable concern at its openness to attack, independent Free French action in seizing the Vichy controlled isles off Newfoundland, the Rajah of Sarawak's protest at British unpreparedness in the Far East, limitations to date of the United States naval defense of the Philippines: These are matters looming large today as preliminaries to be settled prior to a concerted Allied effort.

Such problems seem to fit into the pattern which Hitler may have foreseen as an immediate advantage to himself when he took the bold course of declaring war on the United States. The main task before the Allies, as seen here, is to insure that the period of readjustment of strategy and disposition of the free forces gives as little breathing space and opportunity as possible to the Axis.

Nevertheless, Australian Premier John Curtin's outspoken assertion that Australia won't accept the Pacific war as a sideline of the European war has revived anew here the whole question of fuller Dominion representation in London war councils. For it is recognized that one of Australia's most legitimate grievances has been the feeling that while it is well represented in Whitehall it has an insufficient part in the actual War Cabinet decisions.

Australian Viewpoint

The Australian viewpoint is prominently displayed in The Times, of London, today in the form of a letter from Keith Murdoch, Australian Director General of Information, recently arrived in London. Mr. Murdoch deplores "the effect of the exclusion of Australia from the war councils" and "of the absence of a constructive invitation from Whitehall to all dominions to take part in united decisions."

Mr. Murdoch charges that Prime Minister Churchill is playing "a dangerous game." While paying tribute to Mr. Churchill's great qualities, he contends that the British Premier over-dominates those around him with the result, according to Mr. Murdoch, that politicians have assumed undue power to the exclusion of service chiefs who should be the developers of fighting plans.

Mr. Murdoch protests that not even the Dominions Secretary has a seat in the British War Cabinet. By the prominence given to this letter The Times illustrates the sympathy which is widely felt in Britain for the Dominion desire for a greater say in the war plans. There are a number of MPs of different parties actively canvassing the Empire War Cabinet while considerable sections of the British press have been calling for a strengthening of the War Cabinet by Dominion representatives.

But as The Times points out in an editorial today the blame doesn't lie entirely with Britain. "So far the Dominions have been no more successful than Whitehall in devising machinery for their own representation at center."

Churchill's Power Questioned

One may add here that some responsible Britons are as concerned as the Dominion spokesmen at the extent to which one man—Mr. Churchill—controls the war. But they have not yet devised a satisfactory method of dividing responsibilities and Mr. Churchill is so outstanding as to make an alternative hardly worthy considering.

A Dominion voice in war plans will be uppermost on the forthcoming Churchill-Mackenzie King talks in Ottawa and some way may be found to reassure Dominion feeling on the war management.

Meanwhile, as a lesson of the unwisdom of throwing in all available resources to prevent the first onslaught of the enemy, it is perhaps apt to quote William Shirer's "Berlin Diary." This American observer attributes the Nazi defeat in the Battle of Britain to British ruthlessness in allowing its cities and people to be hurt. Mr. Shirer says Field Marshal Hermann Göring miscalculated that the British Command would send up all available planes in an attempt to save its cities from destruction. Nazi superiority in numbers would then have triumphed. Instead the British deliberately kept back their reserves even at great cost to civilian life but won a victory over the Luftwaffe in the end.

Australia to Boost Warplane Output

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, Dec. 29

The Australian War Cabinet is completing a plan for a tremendous expansion of the Commonwealth's aircraft production effort which will revolutionize the aircraft industry, it was announced here today.

The plan is expected to take final shape in a War Cabinet session tomorrow. It calls for consolidation of the operations of all aircraft producing agencies, including the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation and the Aircraft Production Commission.

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin, replying to critics of his "Look to America" statement, declared today that his sole purpose was to "preserve Australia as a part of the British Commonwealth."

Mr. Curtin asserted that critics had misinterpreted an article he wrote Dec. 27 for the Melbourne Herald in which, discussing Australia's viewpoint on the war, he said:

"I make it clear that Australia looks to America free from any pangs about our traditional links of friendship to Britain."

Replying to a statement by Deputy Opposition Leader W. M. Hughes that his article meant Australia should look for aid to America and Russia rather than Britain, Mr. Curtin said:

"It doesn't mean what Mr. Hughes says. Australia, as an integral part of the Empire, is facing strategical problems of its own defense with sheer realism.

"It is useless to imagine that without a definite plan and without cohesion between the United States, Russia, China, the Netherlands, Britain and Australia in relation to problems in the Pacific, the dangers facing Australia can be averted.

"I am sure Mr. Hughes acknowledges that the preservation of Australia is vital."

The Sydney Herald, meanwhile, described Mr. Curtin's Saturday statement as "deplorable and damaging to Australia's reputation."

The Sydney Telegraph, on the other hand, applauded Mr. Curtin's attitude as realistic.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Curtin's emphatic views concerning the paramount importance of the Pacific front in the war have received an encouraging reply from Winston Churchill, official sources said.

It was disclosed that the War Cabinet would discuss the reply tomorrow and the War Council will meet on the following day.

It was expected that the two groups will lay plans for a greatly expanded output of aircraft.

In a speech to a conference of representatives of employee and employer organizations and judges and officers of the Federal and State arbitration courts, Prime Minister Curtin declared Australia's peacetime industrial practices "must be overriden by the stern duty of defending Australia from attack."

The conference resolved to "assist the Government to achieve and maintain continuous production at the highest possible level in all branches of industry for the duration of the war."

Reporter 'Captures' Town

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—The story of how a newspaper correspondent, armed only with two pieces of rock and a thick stick, walked five miles ahead of a British armored column to Barce, a few miles to the northeast of Bengasi, entered the town alone, quieted rioting Arabs and organized an official Italian reception committee to welcome the British, who arrived an hour later, is told by Preston Grover in a dispatch here.

Mr. Grover, who was with the British column, thought it might be safe to walk on when the column was held up five miles short of the town by a blown-up road.

Getting a lift in a buggy in which were two Italians, he came into the town and found rifle fire going on on all sides. He was informed that the Arabs were firing and looting, there being only five gendarmes and 100 Italians in the city to restore order.

Mr. Grover instructed a hotel keeper who spoke English to tell the Arabs gathering round them that if the disorders did not stop, the English would execute at least 50 of them when they entered the town. As the message was broadcast among the Arabs, the firing quickly ceased.

Presently the Mayor came up and with two other officials, accompanied by Mr. Grover, drove out to the outskirts of the town just as the armored cars were approaching. The mayoral party piloted the column to the hotel and the lieutenant was presented to the Mayor.

Capture of Bengasi

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN BENGASI, Dec. 25 (Delayed) (AP)—British troops planted the Union Jack again over Bengasi on Christmas Day.

In the 10 months since the Germans and Italians wrested the North African port from the Britishs only to lose it again, the RAF has literally blown to pieces Mussolini's once proud symbol of Empire.

On the sea front it looked like another Dunkirk, with the harbor filled with sunken Axis vessels.

Harbor buildings are wrecked. Many buildings deep in the city are full of holes.

Preceding us by two hours was a column of British armored cars which had come 200 miles across the roadless desert.

Bengasi was deserted save for a few thousand natives.

Some 90 wounded British soldiers hand a dozen or more—not wounded—who had been sheltered by friendly Arab residents were found.

Barely had the British arrived, however, when the German Air Force made a visit. Huge, slow-moving planes came in so close it was almost possible at time to hit them with rocks.

Bengasi's harbor is full of ships in every stage of sinkage.

Two 10,000 toners side by side were hit alongside the quay and settled a few feet to the bottom, leaving most of their hulls above water.

Farther out were ships with only their superstructures showing, while a few hundred yards from the quay in deeper water there were ships with only the tips of their masts showing.

Two vessels literally were cut in half by direct hits.

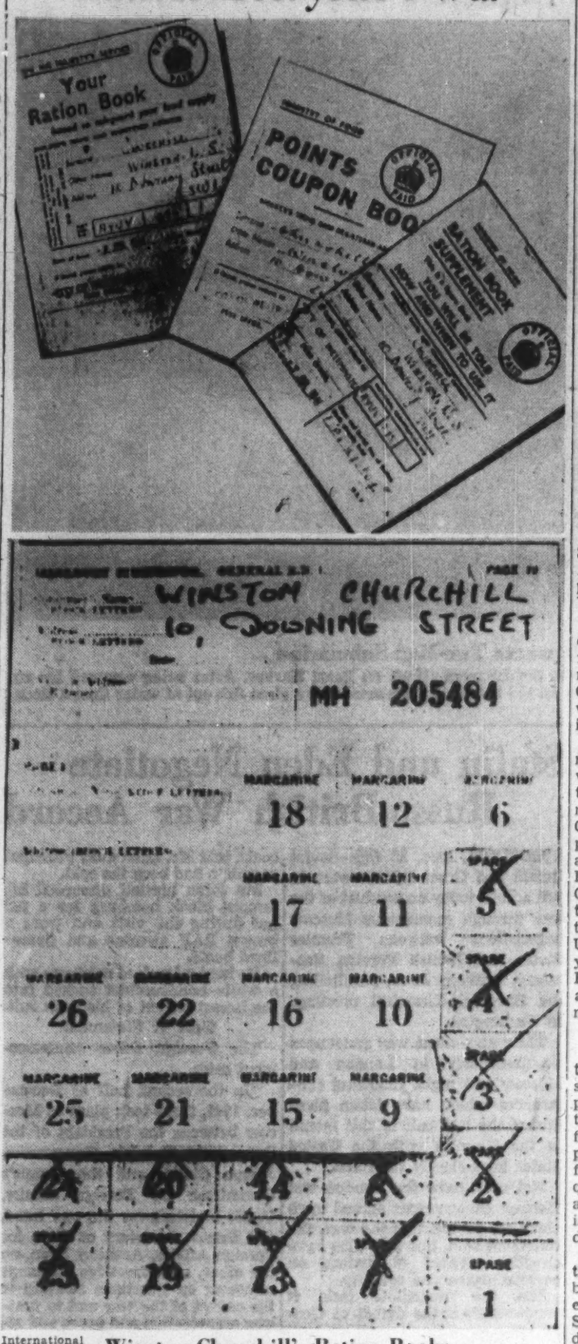
U. of California Cuts Course to Three Years

BERKELEY, Calif., Dec. 29 (AP)—One of the world's largest universities has geared itself for war.

Curriculum, academic setup and administrative procedure at the University of California, which has upward of 25,000 full-time students, were streamlined to put young men and women through full courses in three years instead of four.

All "non-essential courses" were ordered discontinued. They were not listed in the announcement of the University's War Council, which invoked the new system. The school year will be divided into three periods of 16 weeks each, leaving only four weeks annually for vacations.

This Is Everyone's War



International

Winston Churchill's Ration Books

Every man, woman, and child in the British Isles must have ration books in order to buy food and clothing. The pictures above show the ration books of a Briton named Winston Churchill, whose position as Prime Minister does not exempt him from the rationing laws. In the upper picture the main ration book is shown at the left. In the center is the "points" book used for canned foods. And at the right is the supplementary book for such luxuries as jam, marmalade, and other delicacies. The book shows that Mr. Churchill had his last pot of jam in August. In the lower picture Mr. Churchill's ration card for clothing is shown.

Ottawa Welcomes Churchill

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 29 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill reached Ottawa by special train from Washington today to receive an enthusiastic welcome from Canadians on his history-making visit to North America.

He also was accompanied by members of Canada's War Council, and Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Britain's Chief of Air Staff.

Mr. Churchill traveled in the special Pullman used by President Roosevelt with the crew of porters and secret service men who normally look after the President's safety and comfort.

Preparing the address which he will make to the Canadian Senate and House of Commons tomorrow, he worked until well past midnight.

For the first time in history, microphones were being installed in the Canadian Commons so that the speech tomorrow may be radiocast. The Commons seats but 250 persons.

Mr. Churchill was welcomed by the Earl of Athlone, the Governor-General, and Princess Alice.

Within an hour the Prime Minister attended a War Cabinet meeting.

A Government House dinner and reception formed other events on his program. "On his return to Washington the Prime Minister anticipates that important detailed co-ordination work will be well advanced so that practical, far-reaching decisions can be taken," his naval aide said. No further detail of his plans for returning to Washington was given, however.

Earle Sees Nazi Path Harder

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 27, Delayed (AP)—George H. Earle, 3d, who has been United States Minister to Bulgaria, arrived today from Sofia and described a deepening gloom settling upon Nazi-dominated Europe.

He said Rumanian and Hungarian hospitals were overflowing with German wounded from eastern front hospital trains, and asserted the German people and soldiers alike were "sickened" by Adolf Hitler's assumption of personal command of the German Army.

"German fortunes definitely are declining," he said, but added that final stages of collapse "may be unprecedentedly violent."

Mr. Earle arrived with his entire legation staff after being bustled mysteriously out of Sofia after Bulgaria's declaration of war upon the United States. Members of his staff said they thought the Bulgars got wind of a Nazi plot against them to provide an incident.

Bulgar authorities who took them at the last minute to little-used stations on the capital's outskirts instead of the central station explained that they were apprehensive of a Russian bombing to make it appear that Bulgaria had violated diplomatic protection, they said. The staff consensus, however, was that the Bulgars really were apprehensive of a German plot.

All nondiplomatic American residents in Bulgaria—about 20—were compelled by Nazi-controlled Bulgarian police to remain behind, the staff members said, presumably to serve as hostages for Germans living in the United States.

Nazis' Border 'Rest'

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Uniformed German soldiers arriving at the Turkish border in Bulgaria are only there for a sort of "rest," according to a radio version heard by NBC Saturday night.

The Vichy-controlled Martinique Radio said in a recent face-to-face conversation President Ismet Inonu asked German Ambassador Franz von Papen why there were so many German soldiers along the Turkish-Bulgarian border.

To which the diplomat was said to have replied: "Why it's very simple. The German High Command was merely using the southern Balkans as a rest resort for German units tired after hard fighting in Russia."

Turkey, the Martinique Radio observed, is puzzled over why all the "patients" are arriving in tanks and armored cars.

French Isles: de Gaulle to State Case

By the Associated Press

Monday, Dec. 29

Free French Headquarters in London announced that there will be an "exchange of views" between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and interested Allied Governments on diplomatic questions involved in the occupation of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland.

The Free French Information Bureau in St. Pierre announced that the question of Free French rule over St. Pierre and Miquelon Islands has been "definitely established" by final returns from a plebiscite showing 98.2 per cent for General de Gaulle's leadership.

After compiling votes cast yesterday in the last of the islands' several districts, it announced the vote was: 783 for Free France, 215 void and 14 for collaboration with the Vichy Pétain Government.

The Bureau said this overwhelming majority was registered "despite propaganda from Vichy, despite the presence of a representative of the Vichy Government during the voting, and despite the fear of foreign intervention."

Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, Commander-in-Chief of Free French Naval forces, over the week end barred the territorial waters of St. Pierre and Miquelon to "all warships of any nationality except under special permission previously asked for and granted."

In a formal announcement he said ships may approach only when special permission is given and that all lighthouses may be extinguished.

Radio, telegraph and telephone communications were taken over by Free French Naval authorities.

The Free French Information Service said the Vice Admiral would not retreat, and said:

"The people refuse to believe that anyone could destroy their regained liberty and determination to re-enter the fight for the liberation of France at the side of the noble American nation, the British Empire and other Allies."

Chief of State Pétain in Vichy today named Baron de Bournat, the Vichy-appointed Governor of St. Pierre and Miquelon, an officer of the Legion of Honor. The Governor was taken into custody by French French leaders when they seized the island off the Newfoundland coast last week.

Ottawa Is Not Exactly Sure As to Issue on Seized Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 29—Efforts are clearly being made to calm down the tempest over the Free French seizure of the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon—an action which was taken without notifying the British or Canadian Governments and which the United States State Department feels will interfere with its policy of appeasement with regard to the Vichy Government.

It appears that, in order not to embarrass Washington in its efforts to stiffen Marshal Pétain's resistance to German demands, the Canadian and British Governments will not support the Free French in their enterprise.

As a matter of fact there is much uncertainty in Ottawa as to what the issue really is and what the United States State Department expects of Canada. But the Canadian authorities seem disposed to overlook their surprise at the sharp language of the State Department directed against Canada and its pointed reference to the "so-called Free French," and to find some solution that satisfies United States-Vichy relations and yet, if possible, does not damage Free French prestige and allied association with the de Gaulle movement.

Much Depends on Vichy

A workable formula is likely to be difficult to find if Vichy insists on restoration of its complete sovereignty, since it is certain that the plebiscite was a bona-fide one and at the very least 80 per cent of the islanders voted in favor of General de Gaulle. The question is what will satisfy Vichy and yet acknowledge that the islanders clearly expressed self-determination.

After the fall of France, Canada, the United States and Britain have been keeping an increasingly sharp eye on the islands. The American State Department and the Canadian Government both appointed consuls to them a few months ago for no other reason than to observe the conduct of island affairs. One dispatch from Vichy a week ago suggested that after the fall of France there was a tacit understanding with the Western Hemisphere nations to allow the status quo in the Hemisphere to continue. That would mean leaving the French possessions intact.

Nevertheless, the recent State Department agreement with Admiral Gorges Robert, the Vichy French naval commander at Martinique, announced Dec. 18, that the status of naval and military forces in Martinique and other French possessions is considered here to be very loose and unsatisfactory, since it uses broad and undefined terms. Moveover, it refers to all French possessions of the Western Hemisphere without having consulted Canada's interests in St. Peirre and Miquelon.

Clear Statement Is Needed

The impression here is that Vichy itself has not yet given a clear statement on its view of the Robert Agreement and that the agreement may in fact be a meaningless exchange of views between subordinates and not a real formal accord between the United States and Vichy Governments.

Also it is known that for months British, United States and Canadian officials have been discussing the possible use of the islands as an enemy submarine base and the employment of the powerful short-wave radio at St. Pierre to give weather reports and other information vital to enemy raiders.

Admiral Emile Muselier, who led the Free French forces onto the islands on Dec. 24 was in Ottawa 10 days ago discussing matters of mutual interest with the External Affairs and Naval departments. It is strongly denied here, however, that the occupation of the islands was broached in these talks.

It is regarded here that a possible solution of the present situation may be found in having the Free French withdraw from the islands and then putting the islands under control of a joint trusteeship of the Canadian, British, United States and Vichy Governments, with an administrative and civil service agreeable to all four governments.

Clothes for Army Speeded in Reich

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—A vast army of tailors and dressmakers is working day and night in Germany remaking for the Army clothing surrendered by the German people, a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said today.

Fur coats, hats, woolen jumpers, gloves, and underwear are being collected throughout the Reich, the dispatch quoted the Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Stockholm's Tidningen as saying.

Coat collars are being made into body belts and baby quilts into soldier hoods in the vast remodeling program, the correspondent wrote.

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Sketches from Life by Roese

THE NEW HAVEN R. R.

Portugal's Trade Disrupted By Shortage of Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Dec. 29—Under the firm leadership of Dr. Oliveira Salazar, the people of Portugal are facing the new year determined not to do anything that might provoke extension of the war to the Iberian Peninsula. Yet they are well aware of the critical delicacy of their political and economic position.

Through no fault of their own, the Portuguese economy is at the moment facing troubles unappreciated abroad.

First, due to the preoccupation of American and British shipping elsewhere, Portuguese imports and exports are dropping alarmingly. Thus the 1939 imports totaled about 2,300,000 tons while this year they will not exceed 1,250,000 tons.

During 1939 Portugal exported 1,470,000 tons. This year exports had reached a mere 580,000 tons by September.

Shortage of Shipping

Portugal has always imported more than it exported, and while the value of exports is increasing, due to uncontrolled prices, the shortage of Atlantic shipping can still have the most serious consequences here.

For instance, it is not generally realized abroad that Portugal was forced to forbid the import of automobiles at the beginning of the war, and today private automobiles may only be used three days weekly, while strict rationing gasoline starts Jan. 1.

Due to the extreme shortage of rubber a hundred cabs were forced off the streets of Lisbon alone in recent weeks, being unable to replace tires.

Vital Materials Scarce

Moreover, those materials are lacking which are most vital for development and production—metals, fuel oil, rubber, coal, and gasoline. With the exception of coal from England, none of these materials are at present obtainable in Europe.

Simultaneously, important exports such as timber and wine for England have now stopped altogether, though Germany is still buying up all available fish oils, olive oil, and sardines.

The food situation is increasingly controlled by the authorities, owing partly to shortages, partly to artificial prices and illicit exportation.

During the coming year, Portugal will attempt to redress its balance by renewed economic co-operation with Brazil and by exchanging its own wine, olive oil, tinned fish, and cork for leather, tobacco, coffee, timber, and chemicals.

Troops Sent Abroad

The political situation obviously is very delicate. Every week further contingents of troops have been sailing for foreign service and defense of the Portuguese Empire against all aggression from whatever quarter.

At the present rate, Portugal will soon have proportionately more men serving abroad than England. Generally, Portuguese policy will continue on the cornerstone of the observance of strictest neutrality, as hitherto.

The entire nation's sincerest desire is peace, but naturally it does not admit the right of any nation to occupy its imperial possessions. Thus the occupation of Timor caused the gravest misgivings and disappointment here.

The attitude of the man in the street is still predominantly sympathetic to the Allied cause, while awake to Allied deficiencies. Someone recently chalked up on the main door of the British Consulate the words, "Three cheers for the tortoise."

Sea Raider Beached at Pearl Harbor

Official United States Navy from Wide World

Japanese Two-Man Submarine

This "baby" submarine took part in the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. After being rammed by an American destroyer and hauled out on the beach, it looks more like a giant fish out of water than a sleek sea raider.

Japanese Pour in New Troops In Third Attack on Changsha

CHUNGKING, Dec. 29 (AP)—The main spearhead of a broad Central China Japanese offensive was reported in Chinese front dispatches today to have pierced to within 40 miles north of Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, and now for the third time the objective of a major Japanese drive.

Civilians were fleeing the city as the Japanese, reinforced by several thousand fresh troops, drew near, after forcing a crossing of the Milo River under a heavy artillery barrage, the dispatches said.

It was not known whether a small American community, composed mostly of missionaries, had withdrawn. Valuable American property in Changsha includes the Yale-in-China University, a hospital and a medical school.

The Japanese first tried to seize Changsha in 1939 but were beaten back short of their goal. Last summer they captured and held it for three days before withdrawing to bases further north, declaring the purposes of their thrust had been achieved.

A Chinese communiqué issued here, however, indicated the Chinese were holding the broad Japanese offensive on most of the sectors, which stretch across parts of four provinces.

The Chinese Army newspaper, Saotangpao, said the Japanese offensive is intended firstly to split Chinese forces along the Hankow-Canton Railway in order to lessen Chinese pressure on Kowloon, the mainl and part of fallen Hong Kong, and to prevent Chinese troops in Hunan, Kwangsi, and Kwangtung Provinces from reinforcing their allies in Burma and Malaya. Secondly, it is to test the strength of the Chinese forces which may be available "under the new strategy of the Allied powers."

It said the Chinese were resisting "along the entire northern Hunan (Province) front," around Kweiyi on the Yellow River in Honan, in the Nanchang area of northern Kiangsi Province, at Wuning, 75 miles northwest of Nanchang, and on the southern Anhwei Province front.

Strong Japanese forces appeared on the south bank of the Yellow River near Kweiyi on the afternoon of Dec. 27, the communiqué said, and by midnight 6,000 Japanese were locked with defending Chinese in a battle which was costing both sides heavily.

By the next morning, the Japanese advance south had been stopped, the communiqué said, and the Chinese were counter-attacking furiously all along the line.

Russian Aloofness Backed by Davies

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia, declared Dec. 27 that the Soviet Union should not be brought into the Far Eastern war now because of the risk of a pincers movement by Germany and Japan that might knock Russia out of the conflict.

Mr. Davies also asserted in an interview that Joseph Stalin's purges of the old Bolsheviks and the Red Army had frustrated "a tremendous conspiracy to overthrow the Moscow Government" with the aid of Japan and Germany in 1937 and 1938.

As Ambassador in those years, he said, he had constantly striven in his dispatches to convince the democracies that their refusal to unify Axis opposition would cause Stalin to seek peace with Hitler.

He spoke in the offices of his publishers, who today released his book, "Mission to Moscow," which contains confidential dispatches and diary notes and carries the approval of Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

Mr. Davies credited Russia's present advance to the stamina of "a young pioneer people," to winter conditions, to the German shortage of strategic materials, and the stretching of the Nazi line of communications.

Russia's leaders should be trusted to play their part in the war as they see fit, he added, declaring that the leaders were men of honor and "their word is good with us; as long as ours is good with them."

FHA to Accept Homes Taken Even If Bombed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration announced Dec. 27 that it would not require repair of damage from enemy bombs before acceptance of foreclosed homes on which mortgage insurance is to be collected.

Pointing out that the mortgage insurance contract provides that homes be "undamaged by fire, earthquake, flood, tornado, or waste," FHA Administrator Abner H. Ferguson said that "damage caused by enemy bombs does not come within the meaning of the term 'waste' as used in the regulations."

He explained, however, that the FHA would require repair of fire damage, even though a bomb started the fire.

Stalin and Eden Negotiate Russo-British War Accord

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (AP)—Soviet Russia and Great Britain were in full accord today on conduct of the war through momentous Moscow negotiations between Premier Stalin and British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, parallelling the Roosevelt-Churchill meetings in Washington.

Their agreement was announced simultaneously in London and Moscow last night following conferences which have taken place during the last half of this month in the Kremlin with the United States kept closely informed.

Not only have the London and Moscow governments agreed upon plans for prosecuting the war, the statement said, but they also have already initiated discussions on postwar peace and security.

But the immediate task, it emphasized, is the defeat of Germany.

Tied to Atlantic Charter

The Stalin-Eden conversations were regarded here as a counterpart of the just-concluded Washington talks between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill and also of the historic Atlantic Charter meeting of the American and British leaders.

The United States' interest in the Moscow deliberations was stressed by the fact that Walter Thurston, American Chargé d'Affaires at Kuibyshev, the Auxiliary Capital, flew to Moscow to keep his government informed.

Stalin was flanked at the meetings by Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff. Sitting in with Mr. Eden were Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow; Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, and Lieut. Gen. Archibald Edward Nye, Vice-Chief of the British General Staff.

Formal Dinner at Kremlin

Mr. Eden had five lengthy talks with Mr. Stalin, and his visit was concluded with a dinner at the Kremlin attended by the full array of Soviet military and political leaders.

No specific instruments were signed and the communiqué gave only the vague outline of the talks, but a high British source said both sides exchanged their views fully, presented concrete proposals, and were "well pleased with the results."

The conversations were divided into two parts. The first covered both military and political conduct of the war.

The second involved postwar problems, a subject which was discussed directly for the first time by Mr. Stalin and the British Minister.

Nazis Complain of Cold

The British delegation was impressed by what was described as the "well-founded confidence" of Mr. Stalin and his thorough grasp of all questions raised.

Mr. Eden spent a day at the Moscow front, visiting the Klin area, 50 miles northwest of the Capital. He saw the scene of a sharp tank engagement and talked with a half dozen German prisoners who were not aware of his identity.

The prisoners, clad in light overcoats, told Mr. Eden their principal complain had been the cold.

Mr. Eden himself discarded his famous black homburg for a fur hat during the visit and wore a brown RAF sweater and fleece-lined boots.

He kept a touch of nattiness with a white handkerchief tucked into the breast pocket of his dark suit.

Text of Statement

The Foreign Office announcement said:

"In the second half of December, 1941, there took place in Moscow between the President of the Council of People's Commissars, Joseph Stalin, and the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotoff, on the one hand, and British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden, on the other, an exhaustive exchange of views on questions relating to the coduct of the war and to postwar organization and peace and security in Europe.

"The Soviet Ambassador in Great Britain, I. M. Maisky, and His Majesty's Ambassador in the U. S. S. R., Sir S. Cripps, were present at these conversations.

"Further, some of the meetings were attended by the British Permanent Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Sir A. Cadogan, and by the Vice-Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, Lieut. Gen. Archibald Nye.

"The conversations, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, showed an identity of views of both parties on all questions relating to the conduct of the war, and especially with regard to the necessity for the utter defeat of Hitlerite Germany and adoption of measures to render completely impossible any repetition of German aggression in the future.

"An exchange of views on questions relating to the post-war organization of peace and security provided much important and useful material which will facilitate future elaboration of concrete proposals on this subject.

"Both parties are convinced that the Moscow conversations constitute a new important forward step toward closer collaboration between the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain.

Sneer From Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 29 (Official broadcast recorded by (AP))—The German Radio said today that the Washington and Moscow conferences "will hardly be regarded by the world as signs of British sense but are more likely to be viewed as signs of the weakness of a whining, aged and blind lion."

Shell-Loading Plant To Be Ready Dec. 31

MILAN, Tenn. (AP)—Wolf Creek ordnance plant, 28,000-acre shell-loading facility, will be turned over to the Army Dec. 31 complete and ready to operate, two months ahead of schedule, officials of Ferguson-Oman Company, construction contractors, announced.

Officials set cost of the plant at $28,000,000 and said it consisted of 400 buildings including housing for nearly 1,000 employees, 91 miles of permanent roads, and 67 miles of standard-guage railroad.

Nine N. Y. Jobs Are Made Two Under Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The long fight by civic organizations and individuals to replace New York City's costly old-time political control of its county office structure with city-wide civil service incumbencies had materialized today in the appointments of John J. McCloskey, Jr., as City Sheriff, consolidating five previous offices, and Henry W. Ralph as City Register, consolidating four. Selected for the $7,500 posts by Mayor La Guardia after competitive civil service examinations, Mr. McClosky, who is a Deputy Commissioner of Investigtaion, and Mr. Ralph, Executive Officer of the New York City Alcoholic Control Board, will be inducted into office on Jan. 1.

Their appointments follow validation by the State's high court last week of a city referendum that abolished the county system of offices and centralized their functions by a vote of 507,350 to 220,092. The decision climaxed extended efforts by the city democratic organization to voice the reform upheld in the lower courts on the ground that the voters were not given an opportunity to vote for or against each office separately. The high tribunal rejected this premise in a majority opinion which deemed that the proposal had been "submitted to effect economy" and that if the voters did not approve of it they were against the plan as a whole.

Both appointees are graduates of Princeton University. Mr. McCloskey was second on the shrievalty list, but given preference by the Mayor over Arthur J. Benline, Superintendent of Buildings in Brooklyn, because the latter was now too important in his present post. His official background includes the 1935 investigation of the bail-bond racket which uncovered the policy operations of the late Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer, credited as leading to a runaway grand jury action which brought about the appointment of Thomas E. Dewey as special rackets prosecutor.

Mr. Ralph, although seventh on the list for register, automatically took top place under the law as a disabled World War veteran, first in this category among applicants.

German Air Force Cut 35 Per Cent By War in Russia

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Aviation observers estimated today that losses in the campaign against Russia have reduced the German Air Force to about 65 per cent of its peak strength.

They noted in this connection that there has not been a really big raid on Britain since the Russian war began last June 22.

"The German Air Force is literally worn out," said a reliable commentator with excellent sources of information. "The pilots are tired and there is a real shortage of planes in certain categories. To all appearances the German Air Force is just about 35 per cent under what it was, for instance, when it gave London its first heavy fire-bomb attack just a year ago."

In addition to the losses in the Russian campaign, this source said, the German's air strength has suffered severely in the Middle East.

"With the Luftwaffe in its present condition," he said, "Hitler can't just laugh off the 476 planes which the British shot down, destroyed or captured from Nov. 18 (the start of the British drive into Libya) to Dec. 23."

This view that the Nazi Air Force actually is suffering shortages was supported by a reliable foreign source who said that, according to information just received from agents on the continent, the German High Command two weeks ago banned the manufacture of any new types of planes which cannot be turned out in mass production.

But this source warned that the present German air lull, which British pilots on patrol over France have noticed, might only mean that "Hitler is getting his forces ready for some kind of winter campaign. On the basis of reports of activities in Sicily, the Peloponnesus and North Africa, it's a two to one bet it will be a blitz against the Western and Middle Mediterranean."

In this connection the Air Ministry news service reported today that, until the British capture of the Derna airdromes a few days ago, Gen. Erwin Rommel, the Axis commander in Libya, had received gasoline brought from Greece by plane.

The news service said that the RAF in the last 38 days had occupied 39 Axis airdromes in Libya, and that the "twisted skeletons of wrecked aircraft litter every landing ground."

Congress Is Facing Its Longest Session

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 29

The current session of Congress will be the longest—368 days—in the history of the National Legislature if the start of the new session is delayed until Jan. 5, as leaders plan.

The present record is 366 days for last year's session.

The 1917-18 World War Congress met 354 days and made appropriations and contract authorizations aggregating $36,000,000,000.

Appropriations and contract authorizations approved in the present session total $61,500,000,000.

Jobless Insurance in States Is Thought in Postwar Peril

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Supporters for Federal management of unemployment insurance told the American Association for Labor Legislation at its week end session here that the present state-management system would be unable to cope with postwar reconstruction problems and that the jobless insurance systems of some States would be threatened with bankruptcy before the war ended because of the drain of priorities unemployment.

Having their day in court, proponents of a federalized system said their plan would make it possible to pool the $2,500,000,000 reserve funds now held in trust at Washington for the various States, and thus meet unemployment needs on a national basis.

Wilbur J. Cohen, technical adviser to the Social Security Board, listed as instance of the State management's "inability to cope with 'cataclysmic joblessness'" after the war the fact that only one quarter to one half of the funds in various State reserves could be paid out in a given year, because of limitations on amount and duration of benefits. This, he held, would make for great unevenness in operation of unemployment insurance, with some States going bankrupt in their payments and others maintaining growing reserves.

While other speakers disagreed with the argument that war problems made it necessary to scrap the present Federal-State partnership, some held that President Roosevelt's order turning the State employment services over to the Social Security Board, to speed mobilization of defense workers, had moved all arguments about jobless insurance into the realm of the academic.

Ewan Clague, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Economic Security of the Social Security Board, said, however, that any permanent shift of authorities would require formal action by Congress and at the various State Legislatures.

Markets Commissioner Quits; Blames La Guardia's Dual Role

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Criticism flared anew here today at Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's attempt to run both National Civilian Defense and the City of New York in the wartime crisis, as William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., specialist on the huge metropolitan markets system and La Guardia Commissioner in this capacity since the inception of the fusion administration, stepped out over departmental appointment differences.

A leading light in the regime which rescued the city from Tammany rule and always in close teamwork with the Mayor in the municipal reform program, Mr. Morgan, who is wealthy in his own right, said that his resignation became necessary after repeated unavailing efforts to "get at" the Mayor for conferences over his selection of leading appointees in the department without reference to its head or the appointees' qualifications.

"The Mayor is bouncing around the country so much that his Commissioners can't get an opportunity to sit down and discuss the city's own affairs with him," said Mr. Morgan.

The Mayor's office was less specific about the breach, the Mayor himself retorting to reporters' queries concerning his prompt acceptance of the resignation of so outstanding an aide that they should know "Commissioners never have disputes with the Mayor."

Tribute From Mayor

"I am very sorry to see Mr. Morgan leave the city service," he added. "He really rendered a great service during the last eight years. He contributed a great deal to orderly and economical marketing."

Commissioner Morgan's grievance concerned the Mayor's forcing of two departmental appointments and the demand for the resignation of Mrs. Preston Davie, a founder of National Republican Builders and Vice-President of the American Women's Volunteer Services, as Director of Volunteer Defense Organization in the Markets Department.

The Markets offices involved, paying $7,500 and $5,500 respectively, were the job of successor to Deputy Commissioner Cary W. Kimball, of retirement age, with the Mayor insisting on Arthur Lynch, President of the Metropolitan Garage Board of Trade, while Mr. Morgan's choice was Dwight Winston Churchill, an architect, and the successor to Alexander Pisciotta, as head of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, for whom the Mayor had a magistracy. For the latter post the La Guardia choice was Joseph M. Aimee, a Deputy City Treasurer, while Mr. Morgan's pick was Matthew A. Harrigan, Chief Inspector of the Bureau.

C. D. Angle

However, it was the ramifications of civilian defense preparations that finally forced the issue in mayoral objections to Mr. Morgan's selection of Mrs. Davie as his unpaid assistant in charge of educating women for better and more efficient wartime marketing instead of selecting an aid from the Office of Civilian Defense. The American Women's Volunteer Services is a separate group, and, according to Mr. Morgan, the only one which stood immediately ready both with volunteers and money.

"I was glad to help Commissioner Morgan," said Mrs. Davie. "I planned to raise the few thousand dollars necessary and to put several thousand volunteers at work carrying out this program for teaching war methods of nutrition.

"It is unfortunate that the defense emergency matter was brought into the situation. My status in this matter is quite unimportant. The important thing is that the city is losing a splendid, unselfish servant in Mr. Morgan.

No Consultation

"It does seem unfortunate that the Mayor, because of his many and heavy duties in connection with civilian defense, apparently does not have the time to talk with his Commissioners on important matters under their jurisdiction. I hope he reconsiders his unwise action."

The City Hall tempest renewed metropolitan editorializing today on Mr. La Guardia's two jobs, as typified in the Herald Tribune, which reiterated "with urgent conviction . . . that the Mayor should resign his post as head of civilian defense."

"He cannot in fairness abandon the command of the city to which he has been but just re-elected, for which he is uniquely qualified and which is of vital national importance in the time of a world war," it contined.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (auspices Churches and Society): The Auditorium, 1805 West Georgia Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

Manitoba

Brandon: Prince Edward Hotel, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 5.
Winnipeg (First Church): Church Edifice, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 6.

England

Devonshire

Torquay: The Pavilion, 3 p. m., Jan. 23.

United States

Arizona

Tucson: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 4.
Yuma: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

California

Bell (First Church, Bell and Maywood): Church Edifice, 6305 Vinevale Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.
Eureka: Church Edifice, Eleventh and H Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.
Los Angeles (Twenty-sixth Church): Church Edifice, Maplewood and St. Andrews Place, 3 p. m., Jan. 4.
Norwalk (Society, Artesia and Norwalk): Excelsior High School Auditorium, Center Street and Pioneer Boulevard, 3 p. m., Jan. 4.
Paso Robles: Union High School, Twenty-fourth and Spring Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.
Sanger: Sanger High School Auditorium, West and Date Streets, 3 p. m., Jan. 4.
Santa Monica: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Arizona Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

Colorado

Sterling: High School Auditorium, 718 North Fourth Street, 3 p. m., Jan 4.

Florida

Bradenton: Ballard School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 4.

Illinois

Evanston (First Church): Church Auditorium, Chicago Avenue and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Indiana

Gary: Seaman Hall, City Church Building, 580 Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 4.
South Bend: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

Louisiana

New Orleans (Third Church): Jerusalem Temple, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

Massachusetts

Salem: Universalist Church, Rust Street, between Federal and Bridge Streets, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 4.
Watertown (auspices First Church, Cambridge): Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 4.

Michigan

Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

Missouri

Kirkwood: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

Montana

Butte: Church Edifice, 229 North Montana Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

New Jersey

Ridgewood: Warner Theater, East Ridgewood Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 4.

New York

Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 6.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Church Auditorium, 1048 East Morehead Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.

Oregon

La Grande: State Theater, 8 p. m., Jan 8.

Texas

Bay City: Bay City High School Auditorium, 2500 Block on Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.
Fort Worth (Second Church): Municipal auditorium, 3 p. m., Jan. 4.
Houston (First Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, 8 p. m. Jan. 5. Radiocast Station KXYZ, 1470 kilocycles.
Houston (Fourth Church): Maribeau Lamar High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Washington

Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue and East Denny Way, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.
Tacoma (auspices First Church, Lake Stellacoom): Lakewood Community Center Theater, Gravelly Lake Drive, 8 p. m., Jan. 8.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 2519 East Kenwood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.
Milwaukee (Joint lecture): Pabst Theater, 144 East Wells Street, 12:10 p. m., Jan. 8.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Jan. 4; Feb. 1; March 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Jan. 4; Feb. 1; March 1.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Jan. 11; Feb. 8; March 8.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 8.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15.

Colorado

Denver—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KLZ, 550kc, on Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m.; KFOX, 1280kc, on Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Jan. 4, Feb. 1, March 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KREC, 1150kc, on Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15; March 1, 15, 29.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Jan. 11, 25; Feb. 8, 22; March 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Jan. 18; Feb. 15; March 15.

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Group II . . . 53 Fur Coats
Originally $198 to $248
sale-priced $154
Pay 16.94 Down, the Balance in 10 Monthly Payments. No Carrying Charge.
Sable-Blended Muskrat, Black Persian Lamb Paw, Grey Kidskin, Hudson Seal Dyed Muskrat, Platinum Caracul (Dyed Lamb), Silvertone Dyed Muskrat, Natural Lynx Cat, Somali Leopard Paw, Civet Cat, Kaffa Brown Caracul Dyed Lamb, Black Pony, Baum Marten Dyed Skunk, Eel Grey Caracul (dyed lamb), Sable-Dyed Squirrel Locke, Lynx Dyed Wolf, Black Caracul, Mink Blended Muskrat, Black Persian Lamb Tipped Skunk, Greenland Blue Dyed Fox Jacket, Midnight Blue Dyed Fox Jacket, Norwegian Blue Dyed Fox Jacket, Sable-Dyed Squirrel Jacket.
Group III . . . 28 Fur Coats
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Japan Built Plane Carriers Secretly

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Japan is waging an aggressive offensive war with air power.

For years Japan has been obsessed with concern over the damage that might be wrought to its homeland by airplane attack. It was for this reason that Japanese delegates attending the several naval disarmament conferences made insistent efforts to abolish airplane carriers. This objective was not accomplished, but success did attend the further effort they made severely to limit the number of carriers allowed the various subscribers to the agreements reached.

The fear of the airplane's potentialities caused it to receive attentive study by the Japanese with the evident decision to fight fire with fire, and the results attained during the past few weeks have demonstrated that Japan's air power must not be underestimated in either ability or extent. It is quite apparent that the airplane carrier has been given a major role in the naval strategy of Japan.

The Japanese, by reason of physical and language peculiarities, enjoy a singular immunity from espionage, and in recent years the extent and details of Japan's naval expansion have been more a matter of conjecture than actual knowledge.

Judging from the extensive airplane operations covering a wide area that have been undertaken by Japan, it is quite obvious Japan had secretly constructed more carriers than it had previously been credited with.

Most Planes From Carriers

These carriers in their very evident state of efficiency are far removed from their reputed status of a comparatively few years ago when it was rumored that all too often planes were cracked up in making landings.

At that time a story went the rounds that Japanese aviators were inherently deficient in judging distances, and could not properly gauge the moving deck of a carrier, with resultant disastrous consequences. It is, of course, quite possible that such a defect does exist and plane casualties may continue to be high.

Thus far it would seem that a great many of the air attacks delivered by the Japanese have involved carrier-borne planes, the outstanding exception perhaps being the swarm of planes which sank the Prince of Wales and the Repulse.

Japan's present strategy is now clearly apparent, being to make the utmost possible use of its air power to support attacks designed to deny its enemies the opportunity of pushing home attacks by their present or prospective air power.

At Pearl Harbor the Japanese planes concentrated on the berth their intelligence service had ascertained was assigned to the carriers Lexington and Saratoga. These ships fortunately were not in port and escaped the fate of the occupant of the berth, the Utah, which went to the bottom under a barrage of bombs.

Guam and Wake of themselves are of no military value to Japan, but their elimination as stepping stones for airplane re-enforcements making their way to the Philippines and other Allied strongholds in the Far East was a matter of first consideration to Japan, and the action it took is a matter of record.

The Philippines and Hong Kong, standing athwart Japan's line of communication to its objectives farther south, were from the start of the war marked for reduction, and in the vigorous assaults the Japanese have conducted on these Allied outposts the airplane has had a prominent role.

Air Control in Philippines

At Hong Kong, shore based air facilities were available to the Japanese, but the initial operations in the Philippines were conducted from carriers. However, the Japanese struck at isolated localities from which they could not hope to project advances against Manila, the nerve center of the Philippines. These spots were equally inaccessible to the defending forces, consequently the Japanese were able to establish temporary air bases from which operations could be conducted. Other objectives were established airdromes which were taken to prevent their use by enemy reenforcements, and Army air bases where facilities and planes were raided.

Little by little the Japanese tested the strength of the United States Air Force based on the Philippines, and after a few initial losses had been sustained, they appear to have been able to batter it into relative impotence. In no other way can the brazen approach of a reported 100 or more transports to within easy hail of the Philippine coast line, and the practically uncontested landings, he accounted for.

There now appears to be no means of providing the Philippines with air re-enforcements except by sending long-range bombers over a circuitous route via Australia and Soerabaja from whence they would have to work their way northward as best they could.

The Japanese attacks on Sarawak, North Borneo, and Davao probably were undertaken to deny facilities in these areas to planes attempting to reach Manila.

There is no way to throw fighter re-enforcements into the Philippines except by transporting them within flying range of Manila by means of carriers. Inasmuch as the direct route west of Midway is now completely dominated by Japan, carrier approaches will have to be from the south.

Hong Kong fell largely because of lack of air support. The Philippines, for the same reason, are fast slipping, and unless more energetic efforts other than have so far been evident are taken to afford these distant and poorly prepared islands relief, they will soon pass to the Japanese.

Thereupon Japan will be free to devote its entire energies to the conquest of Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies. Should Singapore, the major strongpoint in the Far East fall, the Japanese will be well entrenched for carrying on a long war. And Singapore will fall if command of the air over it goes to Japan as it did over the Philippines and Hong Kong.

Russia's Status Inconsistent

One inconsistency with the anticipated course of a war with Japan is the failure of Russia to become a belligerent. Failure to do so has made Vladivostok unavailable as a base for bombing raids on the industrial centers in Japan.

Practically every strategist counted on this form of attack to spread terror throughout Japan, disrupt communications and supply facilities, and pin a very considerable part of the Japanese Air Force down as a protection for the homeland. On the contrary it is now very possible that all available planes are on the several fronts Japan has established. Already greater chances than such a procedure have been taken by Japan.

The United States Fleet has disappeared into the vastness of the Pacific. All we have been told is that it is seeking the enemy. We know it has not been in the vicinity of Guam, Wake, or the Philippines. Possibly it will appear at Singapore. But is it accompanied by sufficient supporting air strength?

Will Singapore prove to be better supplied with air power than the Philippines?

It is to be hoped that Britain, not having had an apathetic Congress to deal with, has been able to provide one place in the Far East from which the white man will not be summarily ejected.

Having by bitter experience learned the necessity for maintaining command of the air, there should be no delay in pouring into Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies every plane that possibly can be made available, until the Allied air power becomes preponderant enough to chase the emblem of the Rising Sun from the sky.

Japan Held Strong In Aircraft Carriers

By the Associated Press

New York

Replying to reports freely circulated that the Japanese had many aircraft carriers, but that they were generally ineffective, an American expert managing a factory for the Chinese Chungking Government described this information as entirely misleading. He went on to tell how the Japanese bombed the Chinese every day for six months, and sometimes twice a day, from a carrier lying at least 300 miles away, a circumstance which showed highly effective use of the carrier.

New Zealand Appoints Nash First Washington Minister

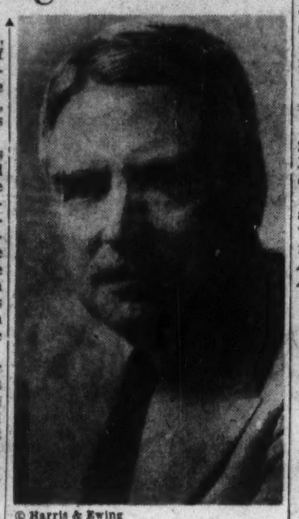
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 29—With the approval of King George and President Roosevelt, Walter Nash, deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, has been appointed New Zealand's first Minister to Washington.

Mr. Nash, who has served as Minister of Finance, Customs and Marketing in Wellington since 1935, when the Labor Government, then under Michael J. Savage, first came in, has been regarded as one of the most able members of the Government. He has shown remarkable skill in piloting the Dominion's finances through the difficult period when Labor was conducting extensive experiments in social reform.

When Prime Minister Peter Fraser formed his war cabinet last year, Mr. Nash was one of the members. Prior to that he had made an extended tour, calling at London and Washington in connection with the intricate commercial arrangements of the New Zealand labor Government's economic measures—also in regard to transport, aviation and other matters.

Mr. Nash was born in England and first came to New Zealand in 1909.



© Harris & Ewing

Walter Nash

Who has been appointed New Zealand's first Minister to the United States.

Nazis South of Moscow Face Threat of Encirclement

By the Associated Press

Monday, Dec. 29

German forces on the southern wing of the Moscow front at Kaluga seemed threatened with encirclement as counterattacking Russians battered their way westwards from Tula towards the Smolensk road. Likhvin, 30 miles south and Byelyev, 50 miles southwest of Kaluga were already reported in Soviet hands.

Besides driving between Kaluga and Orel, the Russians also were pressing a frontal assault toward Orel by taking 24 settlements and the town of Novosil, 40 miles east of that rail center.

Eighty miles farther south, the Russians already had announced the occupation of Tim, 40 miles east of Kursk on the main Moscow-Kharkov Railway.

In the same general southwest area more than 100 villages and towns are again in Russian hands, it was reported today.

Additional headway was claimed by the Russians for their drive on the northern flank of the Moscow front, where they told of the route near Kalinin of a German division consisting of youngsters in their teens and the capture of an officers' headquarters in surprise actions.

According to the Soviet Information Bureau, 332 towns and villages in the Kalinin area have been reoccupied in the past 10 days.

Moscow and the key industrial town of Tula, 100 miles to the south, have both been freed of immediate danger by the new advances, the Moscow Radio declared today. Only in the central sector of the Moscow front, around Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets, the Germans were still reported holding on grimly. However, the Russians claimed their thrusts to the north and south had placed these Nazi forces in a dangerous position and they would have to withdraw.

Morning bulletins told of local successes on the Leningrad and southern fronts, including capture of prisoners and material and successful bombing operations by the Red Air Force.

New German claims of sinking a troop ship and damaging six others in the Kerch Straits lent further credence to an earlier rumored report of a Russian sea-borne offensive against the Germans in the Caucasus. Otherwise, German news of the fighting in Russia were extremely meager. The official communiqué stated "defensive fighting continues with undiminished violence."

Volunteers Mentioned

For the first time the Germans refer to the presence in the southern sector of what is described as the "Danish, Flemish, Dutch and Norwegian volunteers of an SS Viking division." This division was said to have distinguished itself in action that resulted in closing local breaches made in the Nazi lines by Russian attacks, which the German claimed had everywhere been halted. Soviet attacks in the Leningrad sector were described as "weak."

Russian attacks on all Finnish-held sectors were acknowledged in Helsingfors.

The Finnish war bulletin gave no specific details of place or strength of the Russian assaults but cited Red Army initiative on the Karelian Isthumus, along the Svir River and on the northern and eastern fronts.

The strongest apparently was in the north where the communiqué said "an enemy battalion attempted to penetrate our lines at a certain point but the assault was repulsed."

In a decree, Premier Joseph Stalin of Russia named six new lieutenant generals and 24 major generals.

Russians Exploit New Fields To Replace Coal From Ukraine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Dec. 29—By sinking shafts in hitherto untapped coalfields and expanding the production of existing mines in other regions, the Russians are making up for the loss of the valuable Ukraine deposits. Industrial wheels in central Russia that once relied on Donets coal now turn on fuel mined locally—soft coal and lignite mostly—inferior perhaps to the former supply, but good enough.

In all the industrial regions still in Soviet control, local fuel self-sufficiency is being advocated and practiced as a means of lightening the burden on the overworked railroads, freeing lines and freight cars for other loads.

Even in the Urals, where wartime industrial expansion has boomed and coal requirements have rocketed accordingly, efforts are being made to cut down the haulings from the Karaganda and Kuznets Basin fields in Central Asia and Siberia, which hitherto supplied the Urals industries with 30 per cent of their fuel requirements.

Twenty-seven new mines have been opened in the Urals region, boosting total production 62 per cent, while an additional 50 per cent increase is scheduled for the coming year. Recent prospecting has led to the discovery of rich bituminous and lignite seams close to the surface where they can be mined by the open-cut method. Additional plans call for the utilization of peat and wood resources.

Siberian coal is now being diverted to the expansion of other industrial centers east of the Urals, further contributing to the Soviet economic program of local self-sufficiency.

Polish-Soviet Accord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., Dec. 29—The Russians have officially granted a Polish Government request for permission to open and operate schools and kindergartens for Polish children in the U. S. S. R. The plan adopted empowers the Polish Embassy to organize and supervise the schools.

Permission has also been given for the sending of 500 Polish orphans, now being cared for in Soviet institutions, to British India. It is also reported that agreement in principle has been reached on the granting of a one hundred million ruble loan to the Polish Government for assistance to Polish citizens now residing in the U. S. S. R. It is expected that details of the loan will be made shortly.

Norse Underground Press Defies Nazis

LONDON (Overseas News Agency)—Norwegian Government spokesmen revealed that five illegal newspapers were being published regularly in occupied Norway by small groups of patriots working independently.

Although hundreds assist in the production and distribution of the papers, their tracks are so carefully covered that the Gestapo rarely succeeds in laying hands on any of them.

The papers frequently publish blacklists of officials and others joining the Nasjonal Samling, the Quisling Party, and advise on how to continue passive resistance and non-co-operation until the time is ripe for direct action.

Naziism 'Worse Than War'

OXFORD, Ohio, Dec. 29 (AP)—A greater evil than war "would be to accept the Nazi philosophy which is anti-human and anti-Christian," Miss Margaret Bondfield, former member of the British Parliament, told the National Assembly of Student Christian Associations last night.

Miss Bondfield, who arrived in America three weeks ago as a British Trades Union Council representative, addressed more than 800 delegates from nearly every state.

She declared the British "didn't get serious about the war until Dunkirk" and described that battle as a great military defeat but "a marvelous spiritual victory" in uniting the British people.

The English are constantly discussing what they will do after the war ends, Miss Bonfield said.

"We are planning," she contended, "a peace in which Germany will be given its raw materials, but it will be a Germany that will be absolutely disarmed—as a nation Germany never again can be trusted with military weapons."

Anti-War Newspaper Decides to Suspend

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 29 (AP)—Oscar Ameringer has announced he will suspend publication next Friday of his American Guardian, semimonthly newspaper with which he has waged a continuous battle against war since 1916.

"I have fought my battle," the one-time Socialist leader observed sadly.

In its Dec. 15 issue the newspaper said it favored the fullest prosecution of the war. Mr. Ameringer's son, Siegfried, said that at that time "subscriptions were canceled in wholesale lots," by readers who "were opposed to entrance into the war and no longer wanted the paper since we decided to support the war."

Cable-Cutting Plane Downed in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—A German Heinkel bomber recently shot down in Britain was equipped with a sharp "bumper" designed to cut through barrage balloon cables, the British disclosed yesterday.

Long metal blades extended from the wing tips of the plane to a point about five feet in front of the cockpit and were held rigid by braces extending back to the leading edge of the wings.

The contraption made the plane look like a pointed arrow in flight but it was evident that the weight of the cutter and its supports would decrease both the plane's speed and bomb-carrying capacity.

Eight Nazi Ships Sunk by Commando Raiders

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Eight enemy ships totaling 15,650 tons, oil tanks, ammunitions stores and a Quisling-owned industrial plant were destroyed during a British raid on the small island of Vaagso 100 miles north of Bergen, Norway, it was announced officially today.

The raid was carried out Dec. 27 by the Commando force of the British Army, aided by light forces of the Home Fleet and by the RAF.

The story of the daring thrust against Germany's war machine was told in the following communiqué issued jointly by the Admiralty, the War Office, and the Air Ministry:

The following details have been received from combined operations headquarters in amplification of yesterday's communiqué about a small raid carried out Saturday, Dec. 27.

Shipping Chief Target

The raid was directed mainly against enemy shipping anchored off Vaagso, an island situated in latitude 62 degrees off the Norwegian coast.

Although only on a small scale, the raid was a good example of a combined operation in which the Royal Navy, Army and Air Force each played an equally important and interdependent part.

Light forces of the Home Fleet arrived off Vaagso Island just before daylight at 8:30 a. m. and, under cover of a smoke screen laid by Hampden aircraft of the Bomber Command, military forces consisting of Commandos and some Norwegian troops landed 10 minutes later in naval assault landing craft.

Rear-Admiral H. M. Burrough was in command of the naval forces and Brigadier J. C. Haydon was in command of the military forces.

Coast defense batteries manned by Germans opened fire on our ships but were silenced by a bombardment from our warships and bombing by Hampden aircraft of the Bomber Command. The latter also laid smoke screens to mask our ships and machine-gunned batteries and nearby barracks on Ragsundo Island.

Two Main Landings

There were two main military landing—one on the small island of Maaloy and the other at the southwestern extremity of the town of South Vaagso.

The entire garrison of Maaloy was either killed or taken prisoner, and military storehouses and ammunition dumps were blown up. A battery of four guns was destroyed.

At South Vaagso the Germans put up stiff resistance and in street fighting we suffered some casualties before the town could be brought completely under our control.

An enemy tank was put of action and oil tanks and ammunition stores were destroyed. A wireless station and a certain industrial plant, owned by a Quisling and known to be operating for the Germans, was destroyed.

Eight Ships Destroyed

A total of eight enemy ships, including five merchant vessels, two armed trawlers and one armed tug, totaling 15,650 tons, were destroyed.

Merchant vessels beached themselves to avoid capture and were destroyed by our naval forces. Armed vessels were sunk.

An offensive patrol in conjunction with this operation was carried out by Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command. They encountered and attacked a convoy of enemy merchant ships. Many bombs fell among them and one ship was sunk.

When operations were taking place at Vaagso, Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command were attacking Herdla, nearest enemy airdrome 100 miles down the coast.

Direct hits from a height of 250 feet were obtained on the wooden runways of this airdrome and an ME-109 which was taxiing at the time was destroyed. Huts and the wireless station near by were machine-gunned.

From all these Bomber Command operations eight of our aircraft are missing, but one member of a Hampden crew was rescued by our ships.

The damage to the Herdla runways undoubtedly reduced the scale of air attack on our ships, which were protected by Beaufighters and Blenheim fighters of the Coastal Command. During a series of fights which went on throughout the day they shot down four enemy HE-111's and prevented any successful attack being made on our ships. Three of our fighters are missing.

Our ships suffered only very minor damage and all returned fit for immediate service.

Our casualties were slight. The next of kin are being informed. Over 120 Germans were killed and 95 German naval and military prisoners and nine Quislings have been brought back.

The entire combined operation went exactly according to plan and all our objectives were attained within the time allowed, all forces withdrawing at 2:45 p. m.

Nazi Report

BERLIN, Dec. 28 (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—British naval forces which made two surprise landings on the Norwegian coast were driven back to their ships in short, violent engagements yesterday and one of the destroyers of the fleeing warship formation was sunk, a German communiqué claimed today.

Authoritative sources, elaborating on the High Command account of the raid which they termed nothing more than "an adventurous episode," pointed out the character of the Norwegian coast offers opportunities for landing attempts, "particularly in the winter months with their continual darkness, when fog envelops the entire coast."

"The few German outposts and advance positions," they explained, "are open to surprise attacks."

Nazis Unable to Increase Output of Vital Bread Grains

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Germany, the Agriculture Department reported today, has encountered trouble in its campaign for a bigger 1942 crop of the bread grains so important to Europe's food supply.

Unfavorable fall weather and an acute shortage of farm labor purportedly have interfered with the Nazi effort to obtain a material increase in seedings of winter bread grains for harvest next summer.

Wintry weather set in early this year, especially in southern countries, and checked plantings. As a consequence, seeded acreages of winter wheat and rye generally have not come up to expectations. The Department said it was possible that the total acreage may be below the low level of the past season.

Unless spring sowings offset winter deficits, Europe may have a third consecutive short wheat crop. Production has been estimated at only about 1,320,000,000 bushels this year compared with normal harvests of more than 1,700,000,000 bushels. The 1940 crop amounted to only 1,227,000,000 bushels.

The Department said reports indicate that German plans to seed winter wheat in occupied areas of Soviet Russia have failed.

In Italy, where food supplies are said to be running low, a shortage of labor made it impossible to increase wheat acreages, the Department said.

In the Danube Basin, especially in Rumania, an unusually early and severe winter has been reported. Normally, this area produces surplus wheat for Germany. French farmers were directed by the Germans, the Department said, to seed more winter wheat. No reports on acreage actually planted in France or Germany itself are available here.

Officials said the Germans had hoped to obtain a large crop of wheat from occupied Russia. Farm machinery was said to have been moved into Russia behind the invading German Army. However, the Army's original advance was slower than had been expected, and it has been followed by a retreat. As a result, there was not sufficient time to carry out seeding operations before the severe Russian winter began.

The grain situation was said by the Department to be brighter in North Africa, the greater part of which is nominally controlled by the French Vichy regime.

Rail Curbs in Italy

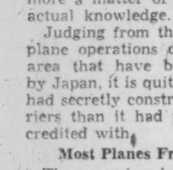
ROME, Dec. 29 (Andi Agency to AP)—Further drastic reductions in railroad facilities throughout Italy were ordered today to meet "unfavorable exigencies of the general interest."

All reduced fares for family tickets, as well as season tickets for journeys of over 60 miles and other fare reductions were abolished.

This move followed a recent decree which greatly reduced the number of passenger trains in service, especially in the Milan area.

Duce Plans Purge

ROME, Dec. 29 (Andi Agency to (AP))—Premier Mussolini today gave orders for "the most rapid possible definite elimination of several remaining centers of Communistic disorder" in Dalmatia, the coastal region of dismembered Yugoslavia which fell to Italy, an announcement said.



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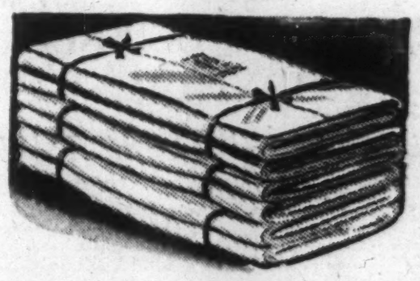

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Toronto Moves Ahead in League Standing—Syracuse Scooter Heads Grid Figures

Bruins Hope to Regain Lead At Expense of Maple Leafs

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in Boston today after their short Christmas respite from the National Hockey League race, the Boston Bruins this noon went through a short workout at the Arena in preparation for their game with Toronto Maple Leafs at the Garden tomorrow night.

The Bruins were a determined group of athletes as they awaited the meeting with their long-time foe, for events this season have not always been going as they would like. And one of the chief obstacles is this same Toronto sextet, which is out to prove that Toronto—not the Bruins—are the class of the league.

Good Claim

Right now the Leafs have a pretty good claim to that distinction, for they are leading the N. M. L. standing. While the Bruins were idle over the week end, the Toronto sextet moved ahead of the B's by one point as they beat Detroit Saturday. Last night they dropped a 2-1 decision to the Brooklyn Americans, a result they are still fuming about for they claim that Joe Krol's goal in the first period was scored after the period had ended. The official decision was that one second remained after Krol had scored, and that the goal judge was slow in putting on the red light. Interesting to note, the former Leaf star, King Clancy, was referee.

Be that as it may, both sides will have many scores to settle in tomorrow night's game. The Bruins not only will be out to regain first place from the Leafs, but they will also be out to even the present series of games with their rivals. So far, the B's have been able to win only one of three games from Toronto, the 3-1 decision they took last time the Leafs were in Boston. Moreover, the two games they dropped in Toronto were 2-0 shutouts, and no team likes to be shut out worse than the powerful Ross Roller.

Toronto Stronger

In seeking to remain at the head of the standing, Coach Hap Day is bringing a stronger team to Boston than he did last Dec. 2, when he had just 13 men but even at that forced the Bruins into overtime. Missing from the Toronto roster then were Syl Apps, Wally Stanowski, and Don and Nick Metz. Tomorrow night only Stanowski and Don Metz will still be missing, and the Bruins will find that the Leafs are an entirely different outfit with Appsie back to spark the attack.

The game with Toronto is the first of three for the Bruins this week. The other two will first see Brooklyn Americans here on New Year's Day for a game in which Cliff Thompson will definitely make his Boston début and then call for the Bruins to play a return game with Americans in Madison Square Garden on Sunday. This game will be the highlight of a "Boston Day" in New York, as the Junior Olympics play a Met League game there at noon, and the Senior Olympics play an Eastern Amateur League contest there in the afternoon.

Rangers Climb

Other developments in the National League over the week end, besides seeing Toronto move into first place and Bruins drop to second, saw New York Rangers beat Montreal 4-2 Saturday and Detroit 3-1 Sunday to pull within one point of the Bruins and two of Toronto. Before losing to Americans 2-1 in New York last night, the Leafs had outscored Detroit 5-3 Saturday.

At present, Goalies Turk Broda of Toronto and Frankie Brimsek of Boston are tied in the race for the Vezina Trophy, with 26 goals scored against each. Broda, however, has played one more game than Brimsek and has outscored him in shutouts five to one.

* * *

The Olympics broke even in the first three games of their seven-game road trip this past week end by beating Atlantic City 8-7 Friday, tying River Vale 3-3 Saturday, and losing to Baltimore 2-0 Sunday . . . Their failure to score yesterday against the Orioles marked the first time in 64 games that the O's had failed to tally . . . Last time they were shut out was Jan. 11, 1941, when they lost to River Vale 3-0 . . . In the battle for the Walker Cup—emblematic of supremacy over the first half of the Eastern League schedule—the O's are one point behind Johnstown, the leader . . . Johnstown has played 23 games to 21 for the 'Pics . . . This week the Olympics play at Johnstown on Thursday, Atlantic City on Saturday; and New York on Sunday . . . The trip winds up one week from tomorrow in Washington . . . On Jan. 7 they will return to Boston Garden to play host to Washington.

New York Group Wins Intercity Table Tennis

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—With six victories and no defeats in two days of play in the 11th annual intercity table tennis tournament, New York last night won the team championship. The title was the eighth consecutive for the New York aggregation.

Chicago finished second with five victories and one loss, dropping the deciding game of the meet to New York last night, 5 to 3.

Detroit finished third with four wins and two defeats; St. Louis and Indianapolis were tied for fourth, each with a pair of victories and four setbacks, while Boston and Philadelphia were tied for last place, each winning only one out of six games.

Bill Holzrichter of Chicago won the outstanding player award.

The Great Lakes Naval Training Station has a basketball team that is taking the measure of the best in the middle west.

'Hurrah for Hank' —by Pap'

BASEBALL CAN WAIT
Hank
GREENBERG
HAS SET A FINE EXAMPLE FOR OTHER BIG LEAGUE STARS TO FOLLOW
HANK'S DECISION TO GO BACK INTO THE ARMY MAY MEAN THE END OF HIS PLAYING CAREER
Hank GOWDY
WAS THE FIRST MAYOR LEAGUE STAR TO ENLIST IN THE WAR IN 1917
PAP'

AP Features

Spring Practice Is Predicted As Coaches Gather

DETROIT, Dec. 29 (AP)—The role of collegiate athletics in the nation's war effort topped the agenda today of four administrative conferences headed by the American Football Coaches Association.

Consensus of early arrivals who gathered in hotel lobbies yesterday was that spring football practice sessions will be scheduled in 1942 despite the advancements of June graduation dates at many schools.

Start Earlier

D. O. (Tuss) McLaughry of Dartmouth, association secretary-treasurer, said most coaches would probably start drills earlier with indoor workouts.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association's track group and members of the American Association of Track Coaches were told to prepare for the 1942 Pan-American games at Buenos Aires.

To Begin Plans

Dr. Lloyd W. Olds, of Ypsilanti, Mich., chairman of the National A. A. U. committee promoting the event, said he had received instructions from the New York office to begin plans for the event.

The Buenos Aires Games, designed to supplant Olympiad competition, have been set for Nov. 21 to Dec. 6 to coincide with the 45th anniversary of the discovery of America.

College Hockey
Results Dec. 27

Colgate 4, Cornell 1.
Williams 3, New Hampshire 1.

Sports Around the Hub

Garden May Still Have Two Meets

Even though the annual Prout invitation carnival has been canceled due to the pressure of the international situation, the Boston Garden may still put on two big track and field shows this winter. The B. A. A. committee apparently is going ahead on schedule, and there is a possibility of the New England A. A. A. U. championships also being staged on the North Station arena boards. Two or three invitation races would add color to the latter card and make it a paying proposition.

It would be a long indoor season for the track fan if he were not given the opportunity of seeing such headliners as Leslie MacMitchell, Greg Rice, Fred Wolcott and Walter Mehl sprint for the tape. All of these boys, by the way, gave a hint of their condition at the Sugar Bowl meet in New Orleans. Only Mehl did not win, but he pushed MacMitchell in the mile.

Wisely, the controlling factors have announced that plans for the 1942 Pan-American Games at Buenos Aires are to continue uninterrupted. This gives the runners and jumpers added incentive as they go through the winter schedule.

* * *

New Hall of Fame ballots have been issued to members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America. Each scribe is asked to name 10 players active in the big leagues from 1900 through 1940. In the last poll (1939), George Sisler, Eddie Collins and Willie Keeler were added to the Cooperstown shrine of the national pastime. Among the prominent figures eligible in the latest balloting is little Hughie Duffy, one of the all-time greats, who never has received deserving recognition.

* * *

You can talk about Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Joe Di Maggio, Ted Williams, Rogers Hornsby, Ty Cobb and the rest of the batters better known to the modern fan. But Hughie Duffy outhit them all—outhit every man who ever reached the majors, in fact. His record .438 average has never been seriously threatened, and perhaps never will be. It seems incredible that he is still on the outside of the Hall of Fame, looking in.

* * *

Schoolboy hockey players swing back into action on Wednesday at the Boston Arena. Cambridge Latin meets Melrose in an important Greater Boston League game and Stoneham opposes Arlington in the same circuit. Inter-League contests on the card bring together Newton and Brookline, and Rindge and Waltham. These games, incidentally, will be played in the afternoon.

* * *

Eastern Massachusetts League games are booked at the Arena Friday evening, while the Bay State League, still sporting an advantage in inter-league competition, goes into action Saturday afternoon. Bay State has seven wins, two losses and three ties; Greater Boston six wins, five losses and one tie; Eastern Massachusetts only two victories, eight defeats and two ties. Watertown leads the Bay Staters, Rindge Tech, the Greater Bostons and Dedham in the Eastern.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Garden announces the largest advance sale of the season for the Bruin-Maple Leaf game tomorrow night . . . Turk Broda, the Maple Leaf goalie, already has two shutouts over the Bruins, and five in all . . . Harold D. Baker, the Harvard captain, was seeded No. 1 in the M. S. R. A. intercollegiate squash racquets tournament, which opened this morning at the Union Boat Club. In the recent New York intercollegiate tourney, Baker upset Charles Brinton of Princeton, the national champion.

* * *

Johnny Cooney of the Braves was named the "Veteran of the Year" by The Sporting News, which conducted a poll among the nation's fans. Bill Dickey of the Yankees was second and Lon Warneke of the Cardinals third . . . Sibby Sisti was married over the week end . . . Semifinals in the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets tourney bring together H. Sherman Howes and Dick Wakeman of Union Boat Club, and John M. Hall of Tennis and Racquet, and Harold Kaese of University Club. Howes, seeking his third-straight crown, is seeded No. 1, with Kaese second . . . The national girls' indoor tennis singles tourney got under way this morning at Longwood.

E. R.

Segura of Ecuador Advances

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 (AP)—A local surprise package, a good neighbor from Ecuador, South America, and two seeded players went into the semifinals of the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament today.

One match pairs Francisco Segura, Ecuadorean who holds several South American championships, and Earl Bartlett of New Orleans, who has upset second-seeded Wayne Sabin and the Irish Davis Cupper George Lyttleton-Rogers.

The other place in the finals will be decided by top-seeded Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., and third-seeded Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla.

Segura Beats Bitsy

Segura yesterday finished a match with Bryan "Bitsy" Grant of Atlanta, started Saturday but halted by darkness. The South American won 7—5, 7—5 after Grant, former Sugar Bowl champion, had run the second set to five-all. Schroeder won his quarter-final match Saturday.

Bartlett ousted Rogers 6—2, 6—4; and Mulloy toppled Billy Talbert of Cincinnati 6—4, 6—4.

In yesterday's doubles, Talbert and Ted Olewine beat Mike McLaney and C. W. Frank of New Orleans, 6—1, 6—3; Grant and Sabin beat Billy Gillespie and Xavier Fernandez of Peru, 6—3, 6—2; Segura and George Pero won from Bartlett and Louis Schopfer, 6—2; 7—5; and Schroeder and Mulloy defeated Rogers and Jack Tuero, 6—4, 6—2.

Today Talbert and Olewine meet Grant and Sabin while Segura and Pero face Schroeder and Mulloy, the top-seeded pair.

Rutgers Oarsmen Win

Rutgers University oarsemen ran away from the Orleans Rowing Club in the Sugar Bowl rowing race Saturday, winning by five lengths in 7m. 4s. It was record time for this meet.

The visiting crew got off into a quick lead and never was headed. It gradually increased the lead over the mile and a quarter course.

Kovacs Is Victor Over Riggs, 2 to 1

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 29 (AP)—Punctuating humor and crowd-pleasing gesticulations with beautifully hit forehands and backhands, Frank Kovacs defeated Bobby Riggs, 6—0, 8—10, 6—3, Saturday night in the second stop on the current professional tennis tour.

In an earlier match a crowd of about 1,500 saw Don Budge defeat Gene Mako, newly-turned pro, 6—1, 6—4. Mako became a professional to take the place of Fred Perry, injured when the troupe opened in New York.

Riggs and Kovacs defeated Budge and Mako, former United States and Wimbledon champions, 6—4, 6—0, in a doubles match.

National Pro League Basketball Scores
By the Associated Press

At Akron, Ohio: Goodyear Wingfoots 50, Chicago Bruins 45.
At Toledo: Akron Goodyears 60, Toledo Chevrolets 38.
At Indianapolis: Fort Wayne Zollners 46, Indianapolis Kautskys 41.

Business as Usual

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—"Business as usual" for the American Association in 1942 was President George M. (Red) Trautman's prediction as the "Double A" baseball loop looked forward to its 41st consecutive campaign.

"The question isn't what the war is going to do to sports," the Association prexy said, "but what sports will do for the war. We'll have to govern ourselves by what develops, but it's quite possible that things will stay pretty much as they are."

Canadian Amateur Hockey
By the Canadian Press
Week-End Results
Quebec Senior

Ottawa 6, Montreal Royals 6 (tie).
Ottawa 8, Royals 3.
Montreal Canadiens 1, Montreal Pats 0.
Quebec 6, Cornwall 2.
O. H. A. Junior A
Toronto Young Rangers 9, Toronto Native Sons 5.
A. B. C. Senior League
Red Deer 4, Kimberley 3.
Manitoba Junior (North Division)
Stam Bonifaces Athletics 4, Winnipeg Falcons 4 (overtime tie).

Eighteen of the nineteen players of the Illinois basketball squad are from that State.

COMING

in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the January 3 Issue

WHAT SEA POWER MEANS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR
By the RT. HON. A. V. ALEXANDER

AND AFTER — By HARLAN TROTT
Examining the question whether the established sea power of the Allies, combined with their potential air superiority, can lose.

JAPAN ENDS THE 'YELLOW PERIL'
By RANDALL GOULD
How the brutality and greed of the invading forces into China have lessened the tendency of the native population to turn pro-Japanese and support the victors.

THE CHILDREN'S STORY HOUR
By PEARL STRACHAN
Two tellers of tales open the magic door of literature for the children of Greater Boston.

BRITAIN MUST BE FED
By PAUL APPLEBY
The United States Under Secretary of Agriculture completes a survey of the British food front.

HE MADE AMERICA SING
By MILLICENT TAYLOR
Portrait of Lowell Mason, Composer of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and other hymns.

WITH THE WEATHERMAN AT SEA
By JULIETTA K. ARTHUR
Layout of pictures showing the work of the United States Coast Guard weather bureau.

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Sports Mirror
By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

John Munski, University of Missouri runner, won Sugar Bowl mile in 4:15.2; Fred Wolcott took 120-yard high hurdles in 14.4s, and Greg Rice the three mile with time of 14.16:4.

Auto Classic Suspended To Better Times

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Suspension of the Indianapolis 500-mile automobile race for the duration of the war was announced today by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, head of the $100,000 speed classic.

"Tradition and priorities demand that we again voluntarily abandon the race in the interest of a full-out victory effort," said Captain Rickenbacker. "The 500-mile race calls for the expenditure of rubber, fuel, oil and many intricate motor parts as well as mechanical brains and we believe that such an expenditure of men and motors can better be applied toward our ultimate victory."

The only other interruption in the Indianapolis race, run each May 30, occurred in 1917 and 1918 during the first World War.

Captain Rickenbacker, who also is chairman of the contest board of the American Automobile Association, said that members of the board were being polled regarding other racing on the A. A. A. circuits.

Unknown Golfer Wins Beaumont Open With 276

BEAUMONT, Texas, Dec. 29 (AP)—Chick Harbert, an unknown who failed even to place among golfdom's 12 top money winners of 1941, ran away from the veterans and won the $5,000 Beaumont open with a 276, eight below par for the 72 holes.

The youthful Battle Creek, Mich., pro never was over par.

He coasted in yesterday with an even par 71 to win by seven strokes over wee Ben Hogan and Paul Runyan, who tied for second place at 283.

Harbert was pocketing a check for $1,000, Hogan was salting away $650 to finish out the year with total earnings in tournament play of $18,358. Sam Snead hit $19,600 in 1938.

Snead closed out the campaign with $12,848 with Byron Nelson in third place with $12,025 and National Open Champion Craig Wood fourth with $9,364.

Harbert stepped out with a 70 on his first round, 68 on his second and then got a rousing 67 on the first 18 yesterday.

They were counting Hogan out of the race after the first two rounds, but the Hershey, Pa., golfer with the million-dollar swing, turned in scores of 69 and 70 on the final day to clinch a share of runner-up honors. Runyan faltered on his final rounds, being over par on both.

Jim Turnesa of Elmsford, N. Y., was fourth with 284, receiving $450.

Hockey at a Glance
By the Associated Press
Week-end Results
Sunday
National League

New York 3, Detroit 1.
Brooklyn 2, Toronto 1.
American League
Indianapolis 3, Cleveland 2.
Providence 3, Hershey 3 (overtime tie).
Buffalo 1, Springfield 1 (overtime tie).
New Haven 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 2.
American Association
Omaha 2, St. Paul 1.
St. Louis 5, Minneapolis 2.
Fort Worth 3, Dallas 2.
Kansas City 5, Tulsa 2.
Eastern Amateur
Baltimore 2, Boston 0.
Johnstown 6, Washington 2.
New York 6, Atlantic City 4.
Saturday
National League
New York 4, Montreal 2.
Toronto 5, Detroit 3.
American League
Hershey 3, Indianapolis 1.
Philadelphia 5, Providence 1.
Cleveland 2, Washington 0.
Pittsburgh 4, Springfield 2.
American Association
Kansas City 9, Tulsa 8.
Eastern Amateur League
Atlantic City 7, New York 4.
Baltimore 4, Johnstown 4 (Overtime tie).
Boston 3, Jersey Skeeters 3 (overtime tie).

College Basketball
By the Associated Press
East

Michigan State 33, Syracuse 31.
Washington 64, Temple 36.
Rice Institute 68, Fordham 44.
Long Island U. 46, Southern California 45.
Oregon State 38, St. Bonaventure 33.
Canisius 56, Wyoming 44.
Duquesne 34, Westminster 32.
Colorado 45, St. Joseph's 29.
Hofstra 37, Davis Elkins 36.
Midwest
Minnesota 56, Nebraska 32.
Purdue 60, Butler 34.
Bradley 48, Harvard 44.
De Paul 40, Oklahoma 26.
Toledo 52, Cornell 31.
West
California 50, Ohio State 38.
Stanford 41, Univ. of San Francisco 31.
Loyola (Los Angeles) 40, U. C. L. A. 34.
Oklahoma City Tournament
Oklahoma A. and M. 40, Baylor 39.
Pittsburg (Kan.) T. 40, So. Methodist 37.
Texas 55, Texas Tech 45.
West Texas 54, Arkansas 41.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	14	6	0	28	63	36
Boston	13	4	3	27	61	36
New York	13	8	0	26	74	61
Chicago	9	7	3	21	51	50
Detroit	6	11	3	14	42	59
Brooklyn	6	14	1	13	51	73
Montreal	4	14	1	9	42	69

Games This Week

Tuesday: Toronto at Boston; Chicago at Montreal.
Wednesday: New York at Brooklyn.
Thursday: Brooklyn at Boston; Toronto at New York; Detroit at Chicago.
Saturday: Detroit at Montreal; Brooklyn at Toronto.
Sunday: Boston at Brooklyn; Montreal at Detroit.

Ice hockey this year is played by 85 colleges.

Bill Geyer Tops Safetymen For Yardage in Punt Return

SEATTLE, Dec. 29 (AP)—Of the little fellows out there on their own—the scooters with the job of dodging back downfield on the punt returns—safetyman Bill Geyer of Colgate topped the collegiate pack for the 1941 football season.

Final figures released by the American Football Statistical Bureau gave the Colgate swifty a total of 586 yards on 32 punt returns against hard-charging ends and tackles. His average of 18.31 yards on each return was second high for the nation, but the bureau ranks on the basis of total yardage.

No. 1 Honors

The No. 1 honors for average distance on each runback, among safeties running back 15 or more, went to Slater of Tennessee. He averaged 20.35 yards on 17 returns. The third best average belonged to famed Bill Dudley of Virginia, 17.18 yards.

Geyer, who ranked eighth a year ago, was followed in order for total yardage by these ball carriers: Marguerita of Brown, 549 yards on 40 returns for a 13.75 average; Hillenbrand, Indiana, 524 yards for 12.78 average; Dudley, Virginia, 481 yards; Davis, Georgia, 464; Hovious, Mississippi, 457; Roblin, Oregon, 428; Tomasic, Temple, 420; Austin, Texas Tech, 397; Mazur, Army, 387.

Geyer also took runner-up honors for yardage in running back kickoffs. He was second to Earl Ray, Wyoming, who chalked up 496 yards on 23 return trips. Geyer ran back 14 kickoffs for 322 yards.

Other leaders: Price, Texas Mines, 282; Gacord, Auburn, 271; Lohry, Iowa State, 270.

Bobby Robertson of Southern California ranked first in the interceptor command. He intercepted nine passes and ran them back for 126 yards. Sibley, Texas Aggie center, also intercepted nine but netted only 57 yards on runbacks. Other interception leaders: Ehrhardt, Georgia, 8 for 162 yards; Price, Texas Mines, 8 for 124; Bradley, Nebraska, 8 for 115.

13.86 Scoring Average

The 1941 collegiate scoring average, with only the Bowl games to go, was 13.86 for each team per game, the highest in more than a decade. The average a year ago, the bureau reported in its year-end analysis, was 13.32 points.

The compilation involved 238 teams in 3,700 games.

The sure-footed lads who toe the ball after touchdowns were sharper shooters. The average of conversions after touchdowns reached a new high of .638, compared with .607 a year ago and .625 in 1939.

More Touchdowns

Field goal scoring dropped off. Head Statistician Homer Cooke, Jr., expressed the belief that they didn't try for so many field goals because they were scoring more touchdowns and chancing more on fourth-down passes over the goal line.

By major conferences, the high-scoring Southwest loop led.

The average score per game by Southwest Conference teams was 18.57. Others in order were: Southeastern, 17; Big Ten, 15.87; Southern, 15.38; Big Six, 14.13; Missouri Valley, 13.95; Rocky Mountain, 13.26; Pacific Coast, 12.82.

1940 Headlines Are Rewritten At Sugar Bowl

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29 (AP)—Last year's track headlines will do again this season—"MacMitchell and Rice win handily."

Both Leslie MacMitchell and Greg Rice were unbeatable here yesterday to win their distances in the eighth annual Sugar Bowl meet.

Rice broke his own American citizens' record in the three-mile—finishing in 14m. 13s. MacMitchell took the mile feature in the good time of 4m. 13.1s.

Rice, the all-day trotter from Notre Dame who now runs for the New York A. C., drew away steadily during the last mile and finished like a sprinter after two Indiana boys, Fred Wilt and Earl Mitchell, had tagged him for eight laps. The Hoosiers tried to make it a dead heat for second, but Wilt was awarded the place.

MacMitchell, formerly of New York U., and now competing unattached, made every post a winning one in the mile. Walter Mehl, blond ex-Wisconsin runner, finished with a burst of speed to beat Campbell Kane of Indiana for third.

Rice Institute's hero Fred Wolcott kept on his winning way in the high hurdles, winning about his fifteenth consecutive race—he doesn't remember the exact number. However, he just beat out another Rice boy, Bill Cummins. Charles Hlad of Michigan Normal was third. The race was run into the teeth of the wind and the time was slow at 14.7 seconds.

Harold Hall racked up another win for Rice in the 440-yard event, starting third and taking the lead in the stretch to beat Al Diebolt of Colgate and John Campbell of Fordham. His time was 48.9 seconds.

In the pole vault, Cornelius Warmerdam of San Francisco's Olympic Club soared 15 feet to a new southern record after his opponent, Dick Ganslen of the Shore A. C. in New Jersey, made 13 feet six.

Shift of Golf Tournament In View of Strife

CHICAGO (AP)—An invitation to hold the 1942 national amateur golf tournament here instead of at the Pebble Beach Club in Del Monte, Calif., has been issued to officials of the United States Golf Association by George May, President of Tam O' Shanter Golf Club.

Explaining that the tournament probably would be moved from Pebble Beach because of the war emergency, May said that arrangements could be made to hold it in conjunction with the Tam O' Shanter open, scheduled to start Sept. 10. Three days after the national amateur is scheduled to open.

May said his invitation would be considered at a meeting of USGA directors in New York Jan. 9.

Southern Grid Stars Win

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 29 (AP)—Razzle-dazzle football paid off at 16-0 Saturday as a daring team of Southerners whipped the heavier Northern All-Stars in the fourth annual Blue-Gray game before 15,571 spectators.

Jack rabbit Jack Crain of Texas, ran, passed, and kicked the Yankees into defeat. Little Junie Hovious of Mississippi and Bosh Pritchard of Virginia Military added an embroidery of swift thrills.

Held in the first quarter, the favored Southerners grabbed a lead in the second when North Carolina's Harry Dunkle booted a field goal from the Yankee 12.

It took just seven minutes and 12 plays in the third period for the South to punch across its first touchdown. Crain, running the Yankee flanks like a chased rabbit, worked the ball from the North 35 to the 19 after a partly blocked punt left the Yankees in a hole.

Twice Crain tried passes, and twice they failed. Then Hovious came in, whipped a seven-yarder to Preston Johnston of Southern Methodist, bucked six over right tackle and then passed again to Johnston for the touchdown. Johnston's place kick went wide.

The Confederates hammered home the final touchdown in the fourth period after George Fritts of Clemson, southern guard, recovered Andy Tomasic's fumble on the North 37.

Hovious and Crain took the ball to the Yankee 18 in four plays, and then Crain flipped a 14-yarder to the little Mississippian, who took it over his right shoulder and stepped four yards over the goal line. Crain's place kick was good.

	No.	So.
First downs	7	16
Yards gained rushing (net)	106	96
Forward passes attempted	11	25
Forward passes completed	5	12
Yards gained forward passes	56	116
Yards lost attempted F'wd passes	34	0
F'wd passes intercepted by	1	1
Yds run back intercepted passes	4	0
Punting av. (from scrimmage)	34	42.6
Total yards all kicks returned	72	130
Opponents fumbles recovered	1	1
Yds lost by penalties	28	34

Eastern Amateur Hockey League
(Season Standing)

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Johnstown	15	5	4	34	99	73
Boston	14	4	3	31	105	43
New York	14	10	1	29	116	94
Baltimore	11	10	3	25	102	93
Washington	11	11	2	24	94	109
Atlantic City	4	16	0	12	87	133
River Vale	3	18	2	8	50	93

Results Dec. 27

Baltimore 4, Johnstown 4, (Overtime).
Boston 3, River Vale 3, (Overtime)
Atlantic City 7, New York 4.

Results Dec. 28

New York 6, Atlantic City 4.
Baltimore 2, Boston 0.
*Johnstown 6, Washington 2.

Games This Week

Wednesday: New York at Baltimore.
Thursday: Baltimore at New York*; Boston at Johnstown.
Friday: New York at Washington; River Vale at Atlantic City.
Saturday: Baltimore at River Vale; Boston at Atlantic City.
Sunday: Washington at Baltimore; Boston at New York.

*Games counting in Boardwalk Cup Series (last half of schedule).

American Soccer League
By the Associated Press

Clubs	W	L	T	Pts	Pct
Brookhattan	7	2	5	19	.679
New York Americans	7	2	5	19	.679
Philadelphia Americans	8	4	3	18	.643
Brooklyn Hispano	6	3	4	16	.616
Kearny Americans	7	7	1	15	.500
St. Mary's Celtics	6	6	3	14	.500
Baltimore S. S.	5	5	4	14	.500
Irish Americans	3	6	4	13	.385
Phila. Nationals	3	8	2	8	.308
Baltimore Americans	1	10	3	5	.179

Results Dec. 28

At Kearny, N. J.: Irish Americans 2, Kearny Americans 1.
At Philadelphia: Philadelphia Americans 3, Philadelphia Nationals 1.
At Baltimore: Baltimore Americans 2, Baltimore S. C. 1.
At New York: New York Americans 1, Brookhattan 1 (tie).
At Brooklyn: St. Mary's Celtics 3, Brooklyn Hispano 0.

Restaurants

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Tea Room, Candies, Ices

MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester

57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. — 566 Congress Street

Current Art Shows in Boston—New Comedy at the Majestic

Late Renaissance Gallery Opened at Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the gallery of paintings of the late Renaissance is finally open to public view. Many months of planning and effort have been lavished on the installation of this gallery, which, in the very essence of its contents, tended to promote confusion and perhaps dissent in the plan of its arrangement. The early American gallery was not nearly so provocative a job because of the comparative homogeneity of its exhibits. The French galleries were unified paradoxically by the sheer individuality and diversion of modern art. The Italian gallery inherits spaciousness from a former epoch of grandeur.

The tendency today is to scale down art galleries to human proportion, and to introduce a note of intimacy. Our Museum has attempted to break up the generous spaces by introduction of bays, the walls of which catch the lights and provide more space for display. The walls have been decorated with a figured mulberry fabric which may to some eyes prove a bit too commanding. The pictures themselves are assertive and eloquent in the manner which was engendered by European life, history, and taste in the later period of the Renaissance. There are some loans, and there are also some pictures brought out of storage. Panels have been cleaned, and, all in all, we find we can look anew at paintings which had lost their hold upon us through long unchanging association.

The ripened Renaissance, the efflorescence of baroque is brought into clear and revealing reference in this gallery. If we take the trouble to look at the primitive and early Renaissance rooms first, we will see what great changes transpired because of the industry and ingenuity of a host of masterly performers, who outdid each other decade after decade in complex composition, intricate rhythms and textural contrivance.

The Renaissance was an era of intellectual challenge. The pictures of the younger generations were exciting for deep recession of space, action, drama, and atmosphere. In the pictures of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, we observe how relaxation replaced rigidity, diagonal lines of direction replaced the austere vertical and horizontal; how chiaroscuro, or the interplay of shadow and light, superseded color; how the wan, thin, flat, and patterned surface was replaced by the round, sensuous, realistic surface. The painters were fleet, adroit, full of device. Virtuosity became an objective as the art of painting became secularized. The medieval function of picture-making had slackened, and painters found a new patronage.

That patronage we may observe in several portraits painted by Velasquez, Giacomo Bassano, Moroni and Goya. We may note the restless tenor of the times in the febrile compositions by El Greco and Paolo Veronese. There is grandeur and éclat in full exquisite costumes, jewelry, headdresses. The theatrical touch, the yearning for exaggeration is apparent in the rhetorical gestures and the strongly indicated thrusts and counterthrusts of posture. Ribera reveals the pronounced interest in surface detail through accentuation of shadows and lights. Well exemplified is the flourish of the baroque artist who thrust figures into violent attitudes for the sheer fun of exercising virtuosity.

In this period some painters lost interest entirely in people, preferring to paint landscapes, townscapes, still-lifes. Subject matter varies, the world of the painter becomes larger. There is no prevailing trend, for some are inward and subjective, given to visionary imagery, others are observant, recording faithfully what the eye sees. What is most impressive is the sheer abundance of energy, the will towards expression in a vivid, free, and cogent manner. The artist is observant, sensitive, and alert; he chronicles events and records episodes which remain for later generations the key notes of the epoch.

Veloz and Yolanda in Some of Their Dance Rhythms

As they will be seen at the Colonial, beginning this evening, with their own company of entertainers.

'Clash by Night'

A new play by Clifford Odets, starring Tallulah Bankhead. Staged by Lee Strasberg. Settings by Boris Aronson. Presented by Billy Rose at the Belasco Theater, beginning on Dec. 27. The cast includes the following:

Jerry Wilenski	Lee J. Cobb
Joe W. Doyle	Robert Ryan
Mae Wilenski	Tallulah Bankhead
Peggy Coffey	Katherine Locke
Earl Pfeiffer	Joseph Schildkraut
Jerry's father	John F. Hamilton
Vincent Kress	Seth Arnold
Mr. Potter	Ralph Chambers
Tom	Art Smith
A Waiter	William Nunn
A Man	Harold Grau
Abe Horowitz	Joseph Shattuck
An Usher	Stephen Eugene Cole

'Clash by Night'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The revolutionary hope with which Clifford Odets used to leaven his despair is barely apparent in his new drama, "Clash by Night." The play that arrived at the Belasco Theater Saturday evening buries its characters in misery, sordid amours, economic adversity, and desperate confusion. The effect leaves the spectator squirming as much from the monotony of the events as from their unrelieved ugliness.

One cannot quarrel with Mr. Odets for building the plot on the triangle situation. It is the author's affair if he wants to tell about a foolish Pole who introduces his lonely wife to his best friend, a slick (and also lonely) motion picture projectionist, and to conclude with the Pole's murdering the wife's lover.

But unless the situation is observed with an illuminating compassion, unless the playwright opens a mental passageway into some new and larger understanding of human behavior, we might as well stay at home and read the tabloids. One cannot view the characters of this play as tragic figures, since they are without nobility. Nor are we likely to pity those upon whom an author bestows no more than a dispassionately clinical or, at best, a psychological interest.

Though set within a proletarian frame, "Clash By Night" does not contain the specific doctrinaire preachments of an "Awake and Sing." Nor is it anything like as good a play. In those days, Mr. Odets appeared to be writing character from his convictions. Now he is writing from his doubts. His writing, though self-conscious on occasion, can still be colorful.

There is not a single balanced or admirable character in "Clash By Night." Intelligence, true kindness, and courage are conspicuously absent. One might except Joe W Doyle, but Joe's view of an uncertain future is based less on conviction than on a rationalization of fear plus perhaps a slight inkling of what democracy is all about. Otherwise the characters are from that world of tough guys who are supposedly sensitive poets, and soft-headed guys who are merely simple.

Tallulah Bankhead, in her first Broadway appearance since "The Little Foxes," plays Mae Wilenski, the faithless wife. Though miscast she displays the sultry self-indulgence, the boredom, and the animal restlessness which the role requires. She is convincingly tough but her moments of good nature might have been more genuinely kind. Lee J. Cobb, as the foolish and good-natured husband, gives a superb performance in an ungrateful part. And Joseph Schildkraut, returning to Broadway after a lengthy interlude in Hollywood, has all the tart and showy bluster (a little reminiscent of his Liliom) required for the insinuating projectionist. His unhappy plight seems more understandable than Mrs. Wilenski's.

Boris Aronson's settings are excellent. There is some helpful two-piano music by Samuel Br. Price and Arthur Gibbs. Lee Strasberg's direction seems considerably less than inspired. Perhaps further clarification was impossible.

J. D. B.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Dec. 30

Tuesday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Symphony Hall, at 3.

Friday, Jan. 2

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Alexander Borovsky, piano soloist. Symphony Hall, at 2:30.

Saturday, Jan. 3

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Alexander Borovsky, piano soloist. Symphony Hall, at 8:15.

Sunday, Jan. 4

Another concert in the Violinist Series. Helen Teschner Tas, violinist. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, at 2.

Openings Tonight

At the Colonial—Veloz and Yolanda with a program of North American and Latin American dance creations, including among 20 dances "Reverie," "Darktown Strutters' Ball," a rhumba, "Tango Yolanda," "Blue Danube," "Carnival," "Veeolanda," "Now and Then," "When We Were Seventeen," "Adoration," "Chaco," "Samba," "Chiapanecas." Assisting in the program are Jerry Shelton, the accordionist; Harry and John Hynda, duo pianists; and Vicente Gomez, guitarist.

At the Shubert—"Porgy and Bess," George Gershwin's folk musical, in a revival presented by Cheryl Crawford, with many members of the original cast, including Todd Duncan, Anne Brown, Georgette Harvey, Ruby Elzy, Warren Coleman, Edward Matthews, and J. Rosamond Johnson. Book and lyrics are by Ira Gershwin and DuBose Heyward. The revival has been staged by Robert Ross. The orchestra will be conducted by Alexander Smallens.

At the Wilbur—"My Sister Eileen," Jerome Fields and Joseph Chodorov's comedy derived from Ruth McKenney's stories, presented by Max Gordon, with a company headed by Dorothy Littlejohn, Betty Furness, and Leo Chalzell. The original production opened a year ago in New York and is still running there.

Play About Wilson Opens in New York

By John Beaufort

New York

Because it is about Woodrow Wilson and because it reminds us of how the peace was lost after the first World War had been won, "In Time to Come" should have been the most important play on Broadway. Even taking into account certain shortcomings, this tragic drama by Howard Koch and John Huston recounts with such honesty and sincerity matters so timely and so momentous that it merits attention. The disillusionment and frustration suffered by one of this country's great idealists emphasizes for a contemporary spectator the significance of what Wilson was struggling for then and what we are fighting for now.

In reporting upon the merits of the new drama which came to the Mansfield Theater Sunday evening, one must also observe that these merits are for the most part not dramatic. The spectator's appreciation will depend considerably upon the degree of interest and response that he brings with him into the theater. These historical events beginning with the second inaugural address (April 2, 1917) and ending just after Harding's inauguration in 1919, have been recorded faithfully but they are insufficiently exciting and moving as presented at the Mansfield.

* * *

The lack of dramatic compulsion in several of the scenes is not beyond accounting for. Woodrow Wilson, though a great figure, was not an obvious choice for the central figure in a play. Perhaps he is more suited to motion picture treatment, in which the state of the world and of the world's thinking, which were his real opposition, could be more amply and more graphically set forth.

"In Time to Come" follows, within the limits of the theater, the four years of Wilson's second term, observes him plan the Great Adventure, follows him through those tragic conferences at the Quai D'Orsay, and returns home with him to witness his final bitter humiliation. Since the authors have been candid about their hero's blunt refusals to compromise, to play politics, to use what his advisers regarded as tact to gain his own ends, and about his growing mistrust of close friends, "In Time to Come" required the greatest subtlety and comprehension in its treatment.

* * *

In these, it has failed somewhat. Richard Gaines' playing of Wilson is a careful recital, fairly promising to begin with but developing within a limited range.

Part of the responsibility for the lack of variety must be shared by Otto L. Preminger, who both directed and produced the play. Mr. Preminger has not been able to conquer in some of his players a self-consciousness over the portrayal of great people. Nor does his production move with the swiftness which might have gone far to compensate for the academic nature of the events.

The scene in which Wilson clashed with Clemenceau and Sonnino—with Lloyd George hovering tactfully in the background—is the most dramatic, and it is powerfully acted by Guy Sorel, Harold Young, Rene Roberti, and Mr. Gaines.

* * *

Nedda Harrigan is strong and warmly comforting as Mrs. Wilson. William Harrigan perceives the compassionate insight that accompanied Tumulty's loyalty. Russell Collins portrays Colonel House with graciousness and also with some uncertainty, perhaps due to an apprehension over his abrupt disappearance in scene 5. The scope of "In Time to Come" has produced a sketchiness of character development and the play here and there may baffle those not over-familiar with the history involved.

There are satisfying performances by Bernard Randall (Judge Brandeis), John M. Kline (Henry White), House Jameson (Senator Lodge), Arnold Korff (Monsieur Pichon), Guy Sorel (Clemenceau), Harold Young (Lloyd George), Rene Roberti (Sonino), and others. The virtues of Harry Horner's settings are somewhat concealed by poor lighting. The sound effects give the sense of static interference and sometimes are allowed to drown out the speech of the actors.

Ruth Gordon Is Starred In 'Portrait of a Lady'

By L. A. Sloper

According to theatrical gossip, "Portrait of a Lady," which opened Saturday evening at the Majestic Theater, is a caricature of a celebrated figure, writer and wife of a wealthy man, and subject of one of the most maliciously entertaining of New Yorker Profiles. The lady of the play is presented as a clever brain-picker, who uses her three husbands, and everybody else who comes into contact with her, as sources for her books and radio talks.

No doubt those who are familiar with the set here lampooned will recognize many of the other persons of the play as cartoons of people in the public eye. Even among outlanders, the huge chart used by the protagonist for the building of her books, the references to the many causes which she supports, the incident of the Chinese-American woman who takes her own tea to parties, and the story of the last heath-hen may stir memories of things heard or read.

The piece, then, is designed to be one of those smart entertainments which are said to be referred to in the Middle West as the private jokes of New Yorkers. This type of play calls for witty dialogue, sharp timing, and a swift pace. Since it has very little substance, it must depend for its effect upon surface glitter and brilliant performance.

"Portrait of a Lady" meets these requirements only partially. There are some clever lines, but there are also long stretches of tedious conversation. On the opening night the performance was slow-paced and gauche. The direction was in the vein of farce rather than comedy. There was a great deal of meaningless rushing about and waving of arms, which could not conceal the poverty of the text nor the superficiality of the character drawing. Like many another director in similar plight, Mr. Erskin apparently has tried, too, to compensate for weak lines by relying for humor on vulgarity, profanity, and irreverence.

The play stars Ruth Gordon, an actress of exceptional ability, who, however, was not well cast in this role and who was unable to cope with its inadequacies. Frederic Worlock was similarly handicapped as the husband. Lloyd Gough struggled rather more successfully with the part of a newspaper reporter who was one of the lady's protégés.

'Portrait of a Lady'

Majestic Theater, Boston—Aldrich and Myers in association with Hughes and Ewing present Ruth Gordon in "Portrait of a Lady," a new comedy by Alexander King and Chester Erskin, staged by Mr. Erskin, setting by Donald Oenslager, for two weeks beginning Dec. 27, 1941. The cast:

Sheila Wyatt Munson	Ruth Gordon
Miss Plank	Eloise Sheldon
Mrs. Stowe	Ruth Thane McDevitt
Carol Cochran	Jean Mann
James Munson	Frederic Worlock
Miss Sung	Rose Quong
Stanley Borden	Lloyd Gough
Melissa Arden	Marjorie Bell
Cory Berger	Nicholas Joy
John	A. J. Herbert
Phyllis Jewell	Kay Strozzi
Jane Fitch	Mary Sargent
Martin Furbank	Harold Waldrige
Caradoc Lowell	Morgan Farley
Frederick Jewell	Austin Fairman
George Willoughby	Lyle Bettger
Expressman	Edwin Gordon

Borovsky Will Be Symphony Soloist

Alexander Borovsky will be soloist at the Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week. He will play the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto in B flat minor. Dr. Koussevitzky will open the concert with the first performance in Boston of Benjamin Britten's "Sinfonia da Requiem." Martinů's Concerto Grosso for chamber orchestra, which had its first performance in November, will be repeated. The closing number will be the "1812" Overture.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Lithographs by George W. Bellows. Through December.

Beecher Hobbs, 696 Beacon Street, Brookline—Oil paintings of the Boston Symphony Orchestra by Donald Greason.

Children's Art Center, 26 Rutland Street—Sketches and cartoons for stained glass by Charles J. Connick. Through Jan. 10.

Children's Art Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Pencil sketches by John Pratt Whitman. Through Jan. 2.

Fine Arts Theater—Marine exhibit by Frod George Jennings. Through December.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Annual exhibition by members of the Boston Art Club, Walt Disney originals.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Exhibition of Audubon's Birds of America.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings of the Great Fire-Blitz, by London's Auxiliary Firemen.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Pencil pictures by John Pratt Whitman. Through December. Paintings by Maren Thoresen. Through Jan. 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Landscapes in oil and water color by Charles Curtis Allen, A. N. A. Through Jan. 3.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Rajput art of the 16th-18th centuries. French drawings of the 19th and 20th centuries; X-Ray Shadowgraphs.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6. Closed Mondays. Eighteenth century American arts, the M. and M. Karolik Collection. Etchings by Van Dyck, tercentenary exhibition (Print Department, through January. Water colors by Winslow Homer, John S. Ames and Museum Collections. Through December. Paintings by contemporary American artists (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: John-Esther Gallery—Exhibition of work by Augustus Vincent Tack. Open to the public Monday through Friday, 9 to 5.

Milton: Milton Public Library—Paintings by Gretchen Cook. Through December.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Sculpture of the 13th-20th centuries; other exhibitions.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library—Etchings and dry points by Arthur W. Heintzelman and Alfred Hutty. Through December.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Public housing in the U. S. A.; contemporary American manufactured glass; sculpture by Doris Caesar; embroidered murals. Through December.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club—Paintings and drawings by William C. Loring, Mary S. Frazier and John R. Frazier. Through Jan. 11.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Johnny on a Spot," comedy by Charles MacArthur. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—
"Dansation," starring the celebrated dancers Veloz and Yolande. Jerry Shelton, accordionist; Harry and John Hynda, piano duo, and Vincent Gomez, Spanish guitarist. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—
"Portrait of a Lady," starring Ruth Gordon. Presented by Aldrich and Myers. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie and George Murphy. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:18, 6:05, 8:55. "Dumbo," in color. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Kenmore—
"Father's Son." 2:45, 5:35, 8:10. "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. 1, 4, 6:50, 9:50.

Orpheum—
"Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 9. "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 8:50 a. m., 12:15, 2:40, 7:00, 10:30.

Metropolitan—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "The Night of January 16th," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew and Nils Asther. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—
"Married Bachelor," Robert Montgomery and Ruth Hussey. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:55.

Paramount—
"You're in the Army Now." Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:05. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—
"Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 10:25 a. m., 12:45, 3:10, 5:35, 7:55, 10:20. Stage show: 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:50, 9:15.

Scollay Square—
"Married Bachelor," Robert Montgomery and Ruth Hussey. 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:30.

South Station Theater—
"At the Stroke of 12," "Tours of the Week," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood," "Death Struggles of the Jungle," "Water Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 5:25, 8:40. "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "Christmas in Sweden," "Hands of Destiny," "Gaucho Sports," "Alaska," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Road Agent," Dick Foran, Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, Abbott and Costello. "10:45 a. m., 1:25, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25. "Keep 'em Flying," 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.

Tremont—
"Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 9:15 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas. 11:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 10.

Uptown—
"Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 1:45 and 8.

Allston: "Sierra Sue," Gene Autry. "Bowery Blitzkrieg," with the East Side Kids. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 Evenings 7:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. 1:50, 8.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Sailors on Leave," William Lundigan. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William and June Storey. 2:05, 5:05, 8:07. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. **Brookline Village:** "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. "Swing It Soldier," Ken Murray. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

University: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "You'll Never Get Rich." "Among the Living." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. "Bride Wore Crutches." 2 Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy and Andy Devine. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Bullets for O'Hara."

Park: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Tillie the Toiler." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:06, 9:21. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 1:53, 8:06.

Hyde Park: "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt and D. Lovett. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Man at Large." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 2:30, 8:15. "Tillie the Toiler," Ray Harris. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN — Granada: "Man at Large," Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." 1:45, 7.

Mystic: "Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 1:55, 8. "Maltese Falson," Humphrey Bogart. 3:10, 9:15.

Orpheum: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Last of the Duanes." 1:45, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert. 3:20, 9:10. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:55, 5, 8:05.

Mattapan—Oriental: "It Started with Eve," Deanne Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Here Comes the Navy," Pat O'Brien and James Cagney. "Smiling Ghost." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Sing Another Chorus."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Moon Over Her Shoulder." 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper and Joan Leslie. 2:30, 6:15, 8:50. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Joison. 3:10, 8:35.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Texas," William Holden. "Top Sergeant Mulligan." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Skylark." Claudette Colbert. "Our Wife," Ruth Hussey and Melvyn Douglas. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolph Menjou. 1:45, 8.

Davis Square: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Bad Men of Missouri." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Hit the Road," Barton MacLane. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy, "Harmon of Michigan," Tommy Harmon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2:35, 7:55. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:37, 9:32.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Texas," William Holden. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Border Vigilantes." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Badlands of Dakota." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:35, 8. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 2:10, 6:35, 10:00.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (STAGE)

NOW thru JAN. 4
ICE CAPADES of 1942
Evenings 8:30
Mats. Sat. & Sun. 2:30
Res. Seats $1.10
$1.65 - $2.20 tax incl.
Unreserved 55c
On Sale Nightly at 6:30
Tickets also at ARENA and FILENE'S
NO PHONE ORDERS!
SPECIAL MIDNITE SHOW NEW YEAR'S EVE
BOSTON GARDEN

SHUBERT—Opens Tonight, 8:30
CHERYL CRAWFORD Presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY and BESS
with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN
Orchestra Under Direction of Alexander Smallens
Book and Lyrics by DuBose Heyward and Ira Gershwin
Now again the unforgettable "Summertime," "I Got Plenty o' Nuttin'," "It Ain't Necessarily So" and others.
Evgs. 55c, $2.75 • New Year's Day & Sat. Mats. 55c, $2.20. New Year's Eve: $1.10, $3.30

PLYMOUTH • 2 WEEKS ONLY • BEG. MON. JAN. 5
SEAT SALE JAN. 1
Mr. and Mrs. North
A Mystery Comedy by Owen Davis
With Personal Appearance of
LOIS HALL—OWEN DAVIS, Jr.
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Pop. Mats. Th. & Sat. 55c-$1.65

MAJESTIC—Tonight at 8:30
RUTH GORDON in
PORTRAIT of a LADY
A New Comedy by Alexander King & Chester Erskin
EVGS: 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT. 55c-$1.65; SAT. MATS: 55c to $2.20

COLONIAL—Tonight at 8:30 ONE WEEK
"The World's Greatest Dancers"—LIFE
VELOZ and YOLANDA
DANSATION
JERRY SHELTON ... Accordionist
Duo Pianists ... HARRY & JOHN HYNDA
with VICENTE GOMEZ ... Guitar Virtuoso
New Year's Eve: $3.30 to $1.10. Evgs. $2.75 to 83c. Thurs.-Sat. $2.20 to 83c, tax incl.

PLYMOUTH—Tonight at 8:30
MATINEE THURSDAY, 2:30
CHARLES MacARTHUR'S NEW COMEDY
JOHNNY ON A SPOT
with KEENAN WYNN • EDITH ATWATER • WILL GEER
Evgs. 55c-$2.75; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 55c-$1.65

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK
WALT DISNEY'S FULL-LENGTH FEATURE
DUMBO
in TECHNICOLOR
Also Co-Feature
RISE and SHINE
JACK OAKIE • GEORGE MURPHY
WALTER BRENNAN • LINDA DARNELL
MILTON BERLE

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M.—Exc. Tax
LORETTA YOUNG
"THE MEN IN HER LIFE"
Plus "Design For Scandal"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Madeleine Sterling
CARROLL • HAYDEN
"BAHAMA PASSAGE"
Plus "The Night of January 16th"

NOW PARAMOUNT: FENWAY
JIMMY DURANTE
"YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW"
Plus "BLUES IN THE NIGHT"

EXETER
BLUE BUS and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
Evs.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c. Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.
Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton
"IT STARTED WITH EVE"
Plus "Flying Cadets"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15 - TOM'W 3 P. M.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
CONDUCTOR
FRIDAY, JAN. 2, at 2:30
SATURDAY, JAN. 3, at 8:15
Soloist—BOROVSKY—Piano

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
EST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-9230
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
By NOEL COWARD
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35. Matinees THURS. & SAT. at 2:35.

"A GREAT SHOW."—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50 Plus Tax. No Higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats. New Year's Day, Sat. & Sun.
501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40

"Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre"—Richard Watts, Jr., Her. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM Thea., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4236
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. MON., THUR. & SAT.

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 265 Seats at $1.10.
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre"—Watts, Her. Trib.
MACBETH
MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-9230
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED., FRI. & SAT. 2:30
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve.

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram
Grace George and C. Aubrey SMITH
SPRING AGAIN
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TUES.

The Home Forum

The Street Cries Of Old London

LITTLE SEEMS to have been recorded of the old London street cries until their mention in a poem by John Lydgate, who lived during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The poem, "London Lyckpenny," or "London Lackpenny," in its modern form, unwinds the woeful tale of a man from Kent, who trudged his way to London in a vain effort to obtain legal redress for the unscrupulous filching of his property.

As Lackpenny, he records his wearying pilgrimage, on arrival in London, from one Law Court to another; but, being without the means to engage a lawyer to plead his cause or meet the usual preliminary fees, he was put off at every turn. Greatly disappointed, he directed his steps toward Billingsgate in the hope of picking up a craft of some kind that would take him back to Kent. It was while plodding toward the river that he took in with keen eye and ear the busy life about him.

* * *

His route took him through the village of Charing, on to Strand-side, and finally to the City proper. The shrill and eager cries of the many food and other vendors were not helpful to a man without the means to make a purchase:

"Then unto London I did me hie,
Of all the land it beareth the prize:
Hot peascods! one began to cry;
Strawberry ripe, and cherries in the rise!
One bade me come near and buy some spice;
Pepper and saffron they gan me bede;
But for lack of money, I might not speed."

It is interesting to note that the cherries of those days were sold to the public tied to a twig or branch "in the rise" as the Cry went.

On reaching Chepe (Cheapside), a new scene opened before his astonished eyes. Here an array of merchandise—"velvets, silk, lawn and Paris thread"—was temptingly displayed from a number of crude booths, the owners of which were straining their lungs to their uttermost in an attempt to attract custom. There were also a good many itinerant vendors, their Cries mingling with the hoarse bawling of the booth owners. But let Lackpenny tell you in his own way what he saw and heard:

"Then to the Chepe I began me draw,
Where much people I saw for me to stand;
One offered me velvet, silk and lawn;
Another he taketh me by the hand,
'Here is Paris thread, the finest in the land.'
I never was used to such things indeed;
And, wanting money, I might not speed."

* * *

In Lydgate's time, the London Stone of the Romans was a never-failing source of interest to visiting countrymen. It was to this that Lackpenny directed his steps on leaving Cheapside, after which he continued along what is now Cannon Street but then Canwyke Street, where much of what he had left at Cheapside was also to be seen and heard. As Lackpenny says:

"Then went I forth by London Stone,
Throughout all Canwyke Street:
Drapers much cloth me offered anon;
Then comes in one crying 'Hot sheep's feet';
One cried mackerel, rushes green, another gan greet:
One bade me buy a hood to cover my head:
But, for want of money, I might not speed."

Now, nearing Billingsgate, Lackpenny found himself in the ancient thoroughfare of Eastcheap, which at one time ran from Tower Street westward to the south end of Clements Lane, where Cannon Street begins; it was known as the Eastern Chepe or Market. Here again the bawling Cries of booth owners and street vendors, as at Cheapside and Cannon Street, greeted him. Lackpenny refers to it thus:

"Then I hied me into East Chepe,
One cries ribs of beef, and many a pie;
Pewter pots they clattered on a heap;
There was harp, pipe, and minstrelsy;
'Yea by cock! Nay by cock!' some began to cry;
Some sang of Jenkin and Julian for their meed;
But, for lack of money, I might not speed."

Reaching Billingsgate at last, Lackpenny pleaded with one of the watermen to take him on his barge to Kent without payment. Lacking the two pence required by the bargee, who refused him a free journey, Lackpenny roundly reviled the hard London lawyers and set out on foot for his distant Kent home.

* * *

Limited in scope as Lydgate's "London Lackpenny" necessarily is, it nevertheless traces in with deft and realistic touches some of the Cries and their Criers as well as the London that existed five centuries ago.

If the booth owners and street vendors of Lydgate's time were a boisterous crew, in Addison's day (1672-1719), by which time there were a good many new traders and wares, the medley of London Cries was such as to require a musical classification of its own. In a contribution to the celebrated "Spectator," Addison, in the guise of a letter-writer to that journal under the name "Ralph Crochett," humorously refers to the varying qualities (and quantities) of the Cries that then filled the London streets.

* * *

The writer of the letter being "out of business," who "would willingly turn his head to anything offering an honest living," proceeds to put forward the suggestion that he be appointed "Comptroller General of the London Cries," then without any authoritative control. His qualifications for such a post were wide in scope—physical, technical, and musical—"being a man of very strong lungs, of great insight into all the branches of our British trades, and of a competent skill in music." The writer goes on to describe graphically the varying sounds accruing from the instruments as well as the vocal Cries.

"A freeman of London," he writes, "has the privilege of disturbing the whole street for an hour together with the twankling of a brass kettle or a frying pan. The watchman's thump at midnight startles us in our beds, as much as the breaking in of a thief." The sow-gelder's horn earns a modicum of praise, there being "something musical" in it. All the same, the would-be "Comptroller General of the London Cries" proposes that "no instrument of this nature" should be made use of which "I have not tuned and licensed."

* * *

About the many vocal Cries of the day, the correspondent has more trenchant things to say. He gives it as his opinion that "they are so full of incongruities and barbarisms, that we appear a distracted city to foreigners, who do not comprehend the meaning of such enormous outcries." He refers to milk as being sold in a note sounding "so exceedingly shrill, that it often sets our teeth on edge." Of the chimney sweep, he delivers himself thus: "He sometimes utters himself in the deepest bass, and sometimes in the sharpest treble; sometimes in the highest and sometimes in the lowest note of the gamut."

Sellers of small coal and brick-dust, he would consider, should "sweeten and mellow" their voices before they made their appearance in the streets. News-vendors would feel the full brunt of his censure for their unnecessarily alarming Cries; and so, too, would the "boisterous rustics" whose custom it was to turn up in large numbers during the "turnip season." Of the itinerant cooper he has a kind word to say, finding his "slow time" more "tunable" than the Cry of the turnip-sellers; and the way the cooper swelled his "last note in a hollow voice" he found "not without harmony." The Cry of the chair-mender inspired the writer "with a most agreeable melancholy."

* * *

Fortunately for posterity, the post of "Comptroller General of the London Cries" was not created, and the Street Criers of old were left to enrich, even noisily, contemporary London life with the quaintness of their vocal and instrumental playing.

RAPHAEL NELSON

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE MAGAZINE SELLER, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON (1893-1896)": *A Photograph by Paul Martin.*

WE MAY NOT have seen her looking precisely like this, but near enough. Near enough to be persuaded of her authenticity. Sister she is to London Cockneys of all time, especially to those flower-sellers and balloon-women so entrancingly modeled in the Chelsea of our own time by an artist called Charles Vyse.

This time it is the photographer, Paul Martin, who has caught her selling newspapers and magazines in Ludgate Circus, within the shadow of the dome of St. Paul's.

We have Paul Martin's word that she was there between 1893 and 1896; and our own memory to assure us that she was there in certain early years of the twentieth century. No doubt she is there still. Even with the leveled buildings all about her, even with the dust and soot rising from the devastated landmarks of the City. She would still be there, untouched by such ephemeral things. Her courage would remain and her shrill voice, her shabby boots and soiled apron, her bonnet, too, left over from Victorian times. London is unthinkable without her.

"The things which God hath prepared"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE MESSAGE of good cheer flows from friend to friend in the hearty greeting, "Happy New Year!" And the New Year, with its unfolding opportunities, beckons us onward and upward. A new page of experience is before us; let us not mar its possibilities for good with unloving or unlovely thoughts. We should look forward with eager expectancy, knowing that we can receive only good, for God is good and the source of all that is real. Since God is All, good must be everywhere at all times, and, in reality, nothing contrary to good is present.

Paul tells us (I Corinthians 2:9), "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." God has abundant good available for all His children. We need only rely on Him to find our true home, our supply, and the solution to our problems. We can safely trust in Him who careth for all beyond measure.

It is wisdom to face each new day constructively and eagerly. Surely on the journey along life's pathway we should not start with such dismal companions as doubt, worry, despair, discouragement. Let us rout all such errors from our consciousness; they have no place in real being. Rather should we seek the goodly company of love, joy, gratitude, purity, understanding. And when we turn to the Bible and "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we find spiritual guidance and inspiration. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 248 of this book: "Do you not hear from all mankind of the imperfect model? The world is holding it before your gaze continually. The result is that you are liable to follow those lower patterns, limit your lifework, and adopt into your experience the angular outline and deformity of matter models." And in the next paragraph she says: "To remedy this, we must first turn our gaze in the right direction, and then walk that way. We must form perfect models in thought and look at them continually, or we shall never carve them out in grand and noble lives. Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear." What true instruction is this to carry with us throughout the successive years!

Let us sweep out of our consciousness all traces of envy, resentment, malice; cast off the debris of sin and sensuality; destroy all false beliefs regarding man, Love's reflection. Christian Science teaches that man is spiritual and immortal, never subject to material laws; that God, Spirit, is All. From this basic spiritual truth it can be demonstrated that sin and pain and death are nought. By virtue of our inseverable relationship of at-one-ment with God, divine Love, the source of all good, we are endowed with spiritual power to overcome the belief in evil as real.

Any condition which is unlike Love cannot exist in man, as Love's image and likeness. Is there a discordant physical condition or a sense of lack of friends, home, joy, employment? In Love's universe, such conditions do not exist. Spiritual understanding, based on the teachings of the Bible and Christian Science, enables us to destroy such mesmeric suggestions, and to claim our divine heritage as sons and daughters of God. Healing is available for all inharmony. Truth heals today just as it did in Jesus' time. The real man is not friendless, for God is his unchanging Friend; he is not homeless, for Love is his eternal home; he cannot be joyless or hopeless or useless or sick, for God is the only Life, Soul, Mind, the source of all goodness and joy. Therefore the harmony of divine Principle completely surrounds him. Man cannot know lack, for ever-present, eternally available, perpetually active Soul is his substance and supply. The understanding and application of these spiritual truths, which were proved by our Master, Christ Jesus, and are being proved again in this age through Christian Science, result in health, harmony, happiness.

Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 246), "Life and its faculties are not measured by calendars." One's life should be measured in terms of good deeds done. Thus will the succeeding years bring newness, gladness, all that is good and beautiful. Leaning upon Love, we can face whatever is before us fearlessly and joyously, knowing that Love will unfold wisdom, and that we shall be afforded abundant opportunities to bear witness to God's loving care and glorify Him.

May the bells of joy, hope, and gratitude ring in our hearts each and every day. God is ever present, and He will guide and help us all the way. Each new step can be taken with courage and confidence in the knowledge that Love is ever present. We can rejoice in the words of a hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 82):

"Nearer and nearer draws the time,
The time that shall surely be,
When the earth shall be filled with
the glory of God
As the waters cover the sea."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Hvad Gud har beredt"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

ET OPMUNTRINGENS BUDSKAP strømmer fra venn til venn i den hjertelige hilsen: "Godt nytt år!" Og det nye året med de muligheter det bringer, vinker oss fremad og opad. En ny side med erfaringer ligger foran oss; la oss ikke skjemme eller forspille det gode den kan bringe, med ukjærlige eller utiltalende tanker. Vi skulde se fremad i ivrig forventning, i bevisstheten om at vi bare kan motta det som er godt, for Gud er god og kilden til alt som er virkelig. Da Gud er Alt, må det gode være overalt til enhver tid, og i virkeligheten er intet som er motsatt det gode, nærværende.

Paulus skriver (1. Korintierne 2:9): "Hvad øie ikke så og øre ikke hørte, og hvad ikke opkom i noget menneskes hjerte, hvad Gud har beredt for dem som elsker ham." Gud har en fylde av godt, tilgjengelig for alle Hans barn. Vi behøver bare å sette vår lit til Ham for å finne vårt sanne hjem, vårt daglige underhold og løsningen på våre problemer. Vi kan trygt stole på Ham som i ubegrenset mål drar omsorg for alle.

Vi er vise hvis vi ser hver ny dag i møte med forventningsfullhet og virkelyst. Vi må ikke sette ut på vår reise henad livets stier med slike sørgelige ledsagere som tvil, bekymring, fortvilelse og motløshet. La oss jage alle slike villfarelser på flukt, ut av vår bevissthet; de har ingen plass i den virkelige, tilværelse. Istedenfor skulde vi søke kjærlighetens, gledens, takknemlighetens, renhetens og forståelsens attråverdige selskap. Og når vi vender oss til Bibelen og *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften] av Mary Baker Eddy, finner vi åndelig veiledning og inspirasjon. Mrs. Eddy skriver på side 248 i denne bok: "Hører du ikke fra hele menneskeheten om det ufullkomne forbillede? Verden holder det til stadighet frem for ditt blikk. Resultatet er at du er tilbøielig til å følge disse ringere forbilleder, begrense ditt livsverk og bringe inn i ditt daglige liv og virke materielle forbilleders kantede omriss og misdannelser." Og i det neste avsnitt sier hun: "For å råde bod på dette må vi først vende vårt blikk i den riktige retning og derpå vandre den vei. Vi må danne fullkomne forbilleder i tanken og se på dem uavlatelig, ellers vil vi aldri utforme dem i et ophøiet og edelt liv. La uselviskhet, godhet, barmhjertighet, rettferdighet, sundhet, hellighet, kjærlighet,—himlenes rike—herske inneni oss, og synd, sykdom og død vil avta inntil de til slutt forsvinner." Hvilke sanne lærdommer finner vi ikke her til å ta med oss gjennem årene fremover!

La oss feie ut av vår bevissthet ethvert spor av misunnelse, vrede, ondskapsfullhet, kaste til side levninger av synd og sanselighet, tilintetgjøre alle falske forestillinger angående mennesket, Kjærlighetens gjenspeiling. Kristen Videnskap lærer at mennesket er åndelig og udødelig, aldri underlagt materielle lover, at Gud, And, er Alt. Ut fra denne grunnleggende åndelige sannhet kan det bli demonstrert at synd og smerte og død ikke eksisterer. Fordi vi er uadskillelig ett med Gud, guddommelig Kjærlighet, kilden til alt godt, er vi utstyret med åndelig makt til å overvinne troen på at det onde er virkelig.

En tilstand som er ulik Kjærligheten, kan ikke eksistere i mennesket, Kjærlighetens billede og lignelse. Finner vi en disharmonisk legemlig tilstand eller en følelse av mangel på venner, hjem, glede eller arbeide? I Kjærlighetens univers eksisterer slike tilstander ikke. Åndelig forståelse, basert på Bibelens og Kristen Videnskaps lære, setter oss i stand til å tilintetgjøre slike mesmeristiske suggestioner og til å gjøre krav på vår guddommelige arv som Guds sønner og døtre. Helbredelse er for hånden for all disharmoni. Sannheten helbreder idag akkurat som den gjorde det på Jesu tid. Det virkelige menneske er ikke vennebløst, for Gud er hans uforanderlige Venn; han er ikke hjemløs, for Kjærligheten er hans evige hjem; han kan ikke være gledeløs eller håpløs eller unyttig eller syk, for Gud er det eneste Liv, Sjel, Sinn, kilden til all godhet og glede. Det guddommelige Prinsipps harmoni omgir ham derfor fullstendig. Mennesket kan ikke kjenne nogen mangel, for den stetse-nærværende, alltid tilgjengelige og uophørlig virksomme Sjel er hans substans og underhold. Forståelsen og anvendelsen av disse åndelige sannheter, som blev bevist av vår Mester, Kristus Jesus og blir bevist på ny i vår tidsalder ved hjelp av Kristen Videnskap, frembringer sundhet, harmoni og lykke.

Mrs. Eddy skriver (samme bok, s. 246): "Livet og dets evner måles ikke efter kalenderår." Vårt liv skulde måles efter de gode gjerninger vi gjør. På denne måte vil hvert efterfølgende år bringe fornyelse, glede, alt som er godt og skjønt. Når vi støtter oss på Kjærligheten, kan vi tre alt som forestår oss, fryktløst og glad i møte, i bevisstheten om at Kjærligheten vil åpenbare visdom, og at der vil gis oss rikelige anledninger til å bære vidnesbyrd om Guds kjærlige omsorg og herliggjøre Ham.

Måtte gledens, håpets og takknemlighetens klokker ringe i vårt hjerte hver eneste dag. Gud er alltid nærværende, og Han vil lede og hjelpe oss hele veien. Hvert nytt skritt kan tas med mot og tillitsfullhet i bevissttheten om at Kjærligheten alltid er nærværende. Vi kan glede oss og si med ordene i en salme (Kristen Videnskaps salmebok, nr. 82):

"Tiden sig nærmer mer og mer,
Den tid som er forutsagt,
Da vår jord skal bli fylt med Guds herlighets prakt
Lik'som vann dekker havets bunn."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Introduction to England

I WISH YOU could see that village street. It was like a picture from a Dickens novel. The gabled buildings, the language of the signs, the many smoking chimney-pots were all the England of fiction, so peaceful, neat and secure. I had not been ashore three minutes before I was in love with England.

We were escorted to a big ground-floor room, the temporary office of the British Overseas Airways. There were easy chairs and couches and a coal fire in the grate, and a boy was serving hot tea. It took us two hours to get through all the inspections. We were taken one at a time into a room where two men questioned us. They asked us about our purpose in coming, about our money, about whom we knew, and so on. It was by no means a grilling. They did it in a way that made you feel you were just sitting there chatting. The procedure was more than courteous; it seemed genuinely friendly.

After that they went through our baggage minutely. They even read our letters. But so great is English courtesy that the customs man asked me to take each letter from its envelope for him. He evidently thought it would be prying for him to do so! And then as train time drew near he said we would have to hurry to catch it, so he closed the bags without finishing the inspection, gave us advice about trains and the blackout in London, and hustled us into a waiting car provided by the air line. . . .

Anyway, I know that in all my traveling I have never visited a new country that in a few short hours filled me with the warmth that I feel for England.—From "Ernie Pyle in England," by ERNIE PYLE. (New York: McBride.)

England

O when I was in England—
(I never was in England)
But when I was in England
Centuries ago,

There's a house that I remember,
With oak leaves in September—
Sunlight sifting on the floor
From the pool beyond the door,

Roman pool, and Norman name
On the leaded window-pane—
Windows looking far to sea
Past the wooded inland lea—

A house that I remember
And intimately know,
Since part of me was born there,
Long ago. . . .

O when I was in England—
(I never was in England)
But I was born in England
Centuries ago!

ALICE CORBIN

Worcester College Garden, Oxford

Floating on this tree-shadowed stream
Swans and ducks that move with unforced grace,
Effortlessly, silently, smoothly;
Swans with kingly poise,
Glancing at their white reflections;
Little ducks with variegated feathers,
Gentle, shy of humans offering bread;
Splashing, diving, talking,
Duck with duckling, swan with cygnet.
Dusty sparrows twittering on the path.

ANNE NAPIER WHITTINGHAM

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

Churchill, Roosevelt: An Interim Report ..... By Roscoe Drummond

Jottings from a reporter's notebook. It's a crowded notebook; it's been a crowded week, one of the few and one of the great decisive moments of world history has been in the making. Its full meaning cannot be compressed into words so soon; it is only an interim report until events pause enough to be pinned to the page:

Democratic Action—Twenty-four hours after Germany and the United States were at war Winston Churchill boarded a shrouded train from London and began his journey to Washington. Within 10 days the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President of the United States, together with high ranking Army, Navy and Air officers of both countries, were in conference at the White House in order the better to fight a common war against a common enemy with a strategy jointly conceived and jointly executed.

The purpose of these conferences has been to mobilize all the Allied military and economic resources against the Axis on a world-wide front. The conferences have been succeeding significantly and the most evident and encouraging fact is that the combined political and military staffs of Britain and America have been able to act quickly, decisively and foresightedly. It is clear that the costly lessons in conducting World War I have been greatly learned. It is possible that the costly mistakes in conducting the peace which followed World War I are in the process of being greatly repaired.

Present Results—Within four days Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, in collaboration with the Anglo-American military staffs, have:

Brought into full being and now in continuous functioning a "United States-Great Britain War Council."

Agreed on the main outlines of a world-scale Allied strategy to resist world-scale Axis aggression.

Worked out the basis for unified Allied command in theaters of the war where American and British forces are predominant. This agreement will find expression in the Philippines-Singapore-Malaya sector, in the Pacific, in the Atlantic, and in North Africa in the near future.

Laid down the terms of an unreserved, unqualified Anglo-American military alliance which will soon be submitted to China, Russia, and the Netherlands as the indispensable framework of a five-power pact.

Authorized and to a degree supervised parallel military conferences in Chungking and Moscow, the results of which will ultimately be embraced in an over-all Allied War Council to which all collective decisions will be referred.

Envisaged, discussed and agreed on the broad essentials which must control the relations of Britain and America in securing the future peace once this war is won.

Plus and Minus—On the basis of the conferences in Moscow and the conversations with Ambassador Litvinoff, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill feel much more secure about the unstinting, full-collaboration, last-ditch participation of Russia in the war against the Axis. They do not fear a separate peace and are assured that Moscow is ready to sanction active war against Japan whenever that step is recommended by the Allied War Council as the most effective use of Russia's military power against the Axis.

The defense of the Philippines and of Singapore is giving the United States and Britain the gravest concern. To hold the Philippines is desirable. To hold Singapore is urgent. The most realistic military opinion is that General MacArthur is fighting a magnificent delaying action. The position in Singapore is difficult but far from hopeless.

What of Peace?—On Tuesday last the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain jointly met the American press in the White House. Seated side by side behind the broad desk in the executive offices of the presidential mansion, Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt dramatically illustrated—and they were not unaware of it—the symbol and substance of Anglo-American oneness in a common cause—self-preservation and the preservation of human freedom for all mankind.

Is this a unity which has been exacted by the mortal thrusts of a powerful enemy, only for the purpose of winning a war; or is it to be a unity for securing the peace?

Prodigious hammer strokes, Mr. Churchill told a joint session of Congress on Friday, have been needed to bring the two countries together. What, then, of the future? Speaking from the rostrum of the United States Senate, the Prime Minister of Great Britain gave his answer and these words are the most significant he has uttered since his arrival in the capital:

> Twice in a single generation the catastrophe of World War has fallen upon us. Twice in our lifetime the long arm of fate has reached out across the ocean to bring the United States into the forefront of the battle. If we had kept together after the last war, if we had taken common measures for our safety, this renewal of the curse need never have fallen upon us.
>
> An America which is, indeed, blest and a Britain which has shown herself truly brave, are today uniting their battle-plan and it is a battle-plan which can succeed only as it endures through the sufficiently difficult task of fighting a war to the even more difficult and more rewarding task of preserving the peace. Of that unity Mr. Churchill spoke these words of great perception:
>
> He must indeed have a blind soul who cannot see that some great purpose and design is being worked out here below, for which we have the honor to be the faithful servant.
>
> A third world war is unnecessary, need not happen, can be prevented. Enduring unity between America and Britain is a part of the great design which can thereby be made capable of controlling the conflicting forces which twice in one generation have brought catastrophe to the world.

What Comes After the War for America?

Many organizations are making plans for D Day —Better world envisioned in future.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—What kind of a world is America fighting for when that ultimate and inevitable "D Day" comes; the day of postwar demobilization?

A preliminary survey made for the Twentieth Century Fund shows that out of 100 principal agencies both government and private and ranging from the Department of Agriculture to the General Electric Company, that might be interested in the problems of the postwar world, no less than 50 have some activity now under way or projected, designed to aid in the solution of the stupendous problems which will follow the end of hostilities.

Analysis of this survey indicates that during no other war in modern times has so much advance attention been given to postwar problems. Much of the discussion, Dr. George B. Galloway, who made the Fund's study, reports is general, shadowy, and evanescent. "There is much talk and some thought," he comments drily, "about the kind of world we will live in both here and abroad after the war."

There are certain repetitive patterns running through the plans which the reader of Mr. Galloway's study soon discovers. There also are certain names of investigators which appear again and again. They are seeking an answer to a major riddle of the war. Just what are the aims of the United States? Are the aims merely negative, "to beat Hitler"? That seems a primary purpose, of course, but negative objectives never are very inspiring, and of themselves they do not win wars. What the democracies need today is an affirmative slogan, a vision of the future for which men may give their lives. Is the war being fought for some lofty but nebulous term, like "our way of life," or "democracy"? These are good objectives, doubtless, but again they are not very concrete. One remembers that "our way of life" in the immediate past included millions of unemployed, and vast areas of depression and poverty.

Better World Seen

In the patterns of the postwar world which many of the disconnected groups are studying today in America, whether as private firms as Government agencies, or institutional associations, there are hints that the postwar world may be better and fuller than that which has gone before; that the full employment of war, which is rapidly coming about, may be carried over into peace, and that the future holds a larger number of goods and a better distribution of goods than the past. The picture of a brave new world is being painted. Emerging out of some of these studies is the hint of this new war objective; not only to beat Hitler and all that he stands for, but to build a better America, a world in which there is not only security for nations but for individuals. This is a Wilsonian vision, which so far has hardly been supplied either by Winston Churchill or Franklin D. Roosevelt.

For the most part, Dr. Galloway's study is simply a "Who's Who" of the agencies making studies with a description of what each is doing, prepared for the Twentieth Century Fund to correlate the activity and present a clear picture of what is going on. It is directed primarily to agencies studying postwar domestic rather than international problems. Dr. Galloway, in a brief preface to the study, first made in June and revised in October, writes, in part:

"There seems to be general agreement that all the problems of government, economy, and society that have confronted the American nation since the great depression will still be with us in greater or less degree after the present conflict. The war that is now dividing, embroiling, and impoverishing mankind is due in large part to our failure to solve these problems and to smooth the frictions within and between nations. The exigencies of war are accentuating old problems, creating new ones, and accelerating the long-run centralizing trends in our economic and political life."

When the war ends, he points out, there will be the titanic problems "of demobilizing a wartime economy; of converting defense industries to peacetime production; of providing employment for demobilized soldiers, civilian war workers, and workers in defense industries; of taxation, debt adjustment and fiscal policy; of regional development and balance."

A score of Government agencies are attacking various phases of the postwar problem. Mr. Roosevelt already is committed to the "reservoir of public works" idea to cushion the shock of the immediate postwar readjustment on "D Day.' How far this proposed program goes will surprise many. The Federal Works Agency makes more than a mere listing of all kinds of needed public works and community services. Dr. Galloway reports that it has a program "that schedules future work in its order of importance and feasibility year by year. . . A file of perhaps several hundred thousand project prospectuses will be maintained in Washington."

Similar studies for a parallel private works reservoir are being organized by the Business Advisory Council, headed by William L. Batt, President of SKF Industries which occasionally advises Mr. Roosevelt, in conjunction with the Commerce Department.

Of governmental approaches to the postwar era, one of the most concrete is that of the Labor Department, which Congress recently granted $96,500 for a new Division of Post-Defense Labor Problems, established in the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is now making studies "covering not only postwar labor problems but the structure of the economy as a whole. These studies. These studies," Dr. Galloway reports, "are based upon the assumption of a full-employed economy after the war, a rising national income, and the preservation of the private enterprise system."

This is the formula implicit in most of the other Administration approaches to the matter, among which the name of Vice-President Wallace stands out conspicuously, and the team of Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard and Luther Gulick of Columbia, who were flown recently to London to confer with responsible authorities there on similar postwar proposals.

Mr. Wallace is head of the Economic Defense Board, of which Milo Perkins is Executive Director, designed to become a sort of ministry of economic warfare. But in addition to present problems, Mr. Wallace is interested in those of the future, and the Department of Agriculture under his leadership gathered to it an important body of economists, many of whom are engaged in "D Day" planning.

Mr. Wallace, is on close terms with Dr. Hansen and Dr. Gulick. Dr. Hansen's name occurs repeatedly in connection with various agencies. Dr. Hansen believes that destructive business cycles can be curbed by proper use of Federal spending. He is probably the outstanding spokesman of this school, and comparable to John Maynard Keynes in Britain. As economic adviser for the Federal Reserve System he is now supervising three studies in the postwar field: Urban redevelopment, Federal-state-local fiscal relations, and Canadian-American relations.

Dr. Hansen is American chairman of the Canadian-American Joint Economic Committees. He also is adviser of the National Resources Planning Board which is making elaborate postwar studies. He is preparing their pamphlet on cause and cure of depressions, and already has prepared another pamphlet on postwar fiscal policies for the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, which is sponsored by various women's organizations, the League of Nations Association, and the like. Dr. Gulick, for his part, is one of the advisers of a current Treasury Department study of postwar fiscal policies. The strong belief of these three men, Mr. Wallace, Dr. Hansen and Dr. Gulick in the efficacy of Federal fiscal policies in curbing depressions is highly significant in view of the weight they carry in present-day Washington.

Post-Defense Era

In January, a year ago, Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York and Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California introduced a joint resolution to set up a Post-Emergency Economic Advisory Commission, but Senator Wagner's long absence from the Capital has held up the measure.

Mr. Roosevelt, meanwhile, has instructed the National Resources Planning Board to collect, analyze, and collate all constructive plans for action in the post-defense period relating to natural and human resources of the nation.

Big business also is going in for postwar planning, and views expressed by some leaders are not dissimilar to those uttered by such men as Dr. Hansen and Dr. Gulick. Thus D. C. Prince of the General Electric Company urges the electric power and manufacturing industry to "make a plan showing how we think the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy should be made. "The plan," he said, "should contemplate progressively higher standards of living brought about by greater power consumption." A dozen Government agencies might have given voice to the following comment by Mr. Prince, who is also President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineering:

"Classical economists supposed that such things (full employment and distribution of goods) were automatically taken care of by the laws of supply and demand. We know to our sorrow that either by nature or due to human interference our machine age is unstable and does not regulate itself. The problem is to decide as between Goverment and business who will do the regulating."

Dupont and other forward-looking companies are studying postwar problems. Of the Dupont Company, Dr. Galloway reports that officials "are concerned to know if government fiscal policies will permit industry to make profits and accumulate surpluses and allow free private capital investment." They wonder what disposition will be made of great Government plants, while another economic problem is the rising cost of labor in production.

Dozens of other agencies, official or unofficial, from the United States Chamber of Commerce to the American Society of Planning Officials (who urge all communities to draw up "master plans for their physical development") are looking ahead, trying to pierce the future, making preparations for a brave new world.

Many persons will find it inspiring that in the midst of a great struggle a band of men are laying plans for the better world that will follow the war.

Wide World

Whither Internationalism?

This snapshot, at first glance quite ordinary, has a special poignancy for those who are studying the future of world relations. It shows members of the League of Nations staff at Geneva—their organization fallen into fragments, their haven in Switzerland now only an island in a sea of fascism and war—taking a bus for the new world. In the rear of the bus are personal possessions and precious League documents. What symbolism of despair can be seen in this flight from Geneva, down over the roads of Unoccupied France, through Spain and Portugal, and across the sea? And what symbolism of hope lies in the fact that they chose the new world in which to carry on?

The Country Speaks: Twin Cities

Something Has Happened ..... By Ralph W. Cessna

Speaking of unity—and aren't we all these days you'll find a good sample of it up in Minneapolis and Saint Paul, Minn. But it hasn't always been so. A Minneapolis father once told me that he disowned his son should he marry a girl from Saint Paul. Of course, he was joking. That's carrying things a bit too much. No internecine strife could go that far. But Saint Paul and Minneapolis, the "twin cities," have long been rivals in the most robust sense. Although contiguous for the most part, they are separated by a line which in past years has been distinct and readily definable. No resident of Saint Paul would take kindly an unconscious error by which he were identified as a resident of Minneapolis. And vice versa.

Saint Paul, the State capital, holds pridefully to the distinction. Minneapolis likewise glows with satisfaction over its position as home of the famous University of Minnesota, whose football team always seems to do things to other football teams. Fisticuffs in other years have been a routine part of sports events in either city where a team, and some of the audience, have come from the rival community. The Saint Paul-Minneapolis rivalry grew to the proportions of a national tradition.

But something has happened. It began to happen perhaps years ago. It has nothing to do with the war crisis. There's a new and substantial felicity, a sort of unofficial municipal rapprochement. No longer do Minneapolis fathers—if they ever did—forbid their offspring to hobnob with persons in Saint Paul. For some time now this growing friendliness has been epitomized in periodic luncheons, held in a spot called the Midway, which as you may have guessed is right on the line between the two cities, and at which businessmen and politicians from each side gather to break bread and talk over their problems.

Recently at one of these meetings the two Mayors, J. J. McDonough, of Saint Paul, and Marvin L. Kline of Minneapolis, were scheduled to hold a more or less friendly "kidding" bout. Each was supposed to rib the other about the respective demerits of the other community. They and the listeners were amused, more than surprised, to find that when they got right down to it there was neither the inclination nor the foundation for kidding of a derogatory sort. The bout turned into a mutual admiration contest.

Athletic encounters between the two cities are stiffly fought today, but by the teams, not by the spectators. In a very practical way the new understanding was demonstrated recently in the establishment of a joint sewerage system, conducted now with mutual profit.

I have a friend who lives near the line—pardon us, the political division point—between the cities. He says in the morning as he goes to work he sees a two-way stream of rushing traffic, just as many from Saint Paul going over to work in Minneapolis, as from Minneapolis going over to work in St. Paul.

"And those people certainly all look alike to me," he says.

Each city has its major annual tourist attracting event. In Saint Paul it's the Winter Carnival. In Minneapolis it's the summer Aquatennial. These events, far from operating in competition, supplement each other. Residents and businessmen and performers from each city regularly participate in the show in the other city. As a matter of fact, at one of the recent shows judges from one city gave most of the prizes to contestants from the other.

There has developed, you see, something which may have been inevitable, but which the good folks of both Saint Paul and Minneapolis have consciously worked for, a metropolitan solidarity. Will it lead to eventual political consolidation? Very unlikely. There is every reason for each community to stand alone permanently, each with its own individual character, its own individual personality. And incidentally both of those characters, those personalities, are altogether likable. Why not have two, instead of one, anyway.

To Change the Subject:

When the Boys Come Home ..... By Josephine Ripley

One little boy went into the army.
The other little boy stayed home.
One little boy got $250 a month;
The other got $21.

A poor parody, perhaps, on the familiar nursery jingle, but one that sums up in a minimum of words the financial disparity in two kinds of defense jobs.

The boys think about it, the boys who are drafted and the ones who enlist. Both kinds of jobs are necessary in a war, but the boys in the service seem to come out on the short end of it—financially.

Not that it holds them back, or that they give anything less than their best because of it. Nor yet that they hold any grudge against the boys at home. They know that without them there would be no planes, no tanks, no guns to fight with.

Yet they cannot help but think about it and wonder what will happen to them when it's over—if there'll be jobs. How they'll keep the family going until they can get one. When William L. White, journalist, was in England, he found that the boys in the fighter squadrons were thinking about it, too.

He tells about this in his book, "Journey for Margaret." It was the squadron who put it in words. Thought possibly "a writing chap like you" could "give us a hand." Fighter chaps don't get much pay, he explained, and there isn't much left after necessary bills and other deductions are taken out.

They know it's all the Government can afford, the flier told Mr. White, and they're not complaining. It's the wife and family they're thinking about. Then he went on to tell the journalist how it was before the war, that there weren't many jobs in England and lots of chaps were pretty discouraged. They knew they had ability, yet there didn't seem to be anything useful they could find to do.

They know they're being useful now, but when it's over, what then? Will there be jobs for "chaps like us?" And what about the families of the fliers?

The boys look around London when they're on leave, he said, and see a lot of the "commercial types" who seem to have plenty of money. Not that they would want to exchange jobs or that they feel the boys at home aren't doing a useful job, too. What they would like is to be assured that "our families will be as well looked after as theirs will be when they are gone."

They've formed sort of an organization, he told the writer, not with meetings and by-laws or anything like that, but just by passing the word along, by telling the new chaps who come in, and they in turn telling the boys who come after them, so that those who come out after it's all over will know how the boys who didn't come out felt about it. It gives them a more comfortable feeling about their families, he said.

Surely it's something to think about—boys giving up jobs to go in the army for less pay; boys who've never earned much suddenly getting "into the money" in defense work.

Defense workers are as vital to the nation's war effort as the fighting men. Civilian labor is needed to maintain the economic stability of the country. There must be men in the back lines, as well as those on the firing lines, and the difference in pay isn't to be held against the men who hold the home front. There are undoutedly men who would prefer the fighting job regardless of the pay.

There must be a way to help even it up a bit—perhaps a wartime tax on civilian salaries would be a start. A small tax, say 50 cents a month, and up, according to the salary taxed. This could then be set aside specifically for a token-bonus to be paid to families of service men at the end of the war.

This would not be a Government bonus so much as a contribution from the man on the civilian defense job, whose pay is stepped up because of the war, to the service man at the front whose salary has been stepped down for the same reason.

It may not be practical at all. I don't know that it is, and it isn't offered as the cure-all. It's simply an idea that may generate other ideas—better ones.

It's a hope between the "writing chaps" who pass the word along, the boys in the fighter squadron, and good thinkers everywhere a right solution will present itself—one that will be fair and just to all concerned, that will sort of even the balance and make us all feel happier about it.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MY YELLOW ARYAN ALLY - FROM A. HITLER
GO AHEAD! IT'S NOT DEFENDED NOW
MANILA DECLARED AN OPEN AND UNFORTIFIED CITY
L.F. van Zelm

By a Staff Artist

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, December 29, 1941

A Monday Page

Further Strange Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Six

Nearly a month had now gone by since Hari and Bolo first arrived on the moon. They were getting quite accustomed to the life, though they did feel a bit homesick at times and sometimes talked about going back before long. They didn't want to live on the moon always, and, to tell the truth, they were growing just a little tired of mushrooms, cheese, and moon-fruit, and of the soft paleness of everything.

Hari said one day when they were alone that he would give almost anything for a good strong peppermint-cream, and Bolo said that he'd give almost anything for a good strong cup of chocolate.

But now something happened that was far more exciting than anything that had yet befallen them. Hari and Bolo used often to go up to the great Powerhouse to see the tides being pulled up, and they also visited the tall observation-tower. As they stood there one morning, looking out over the sky and down at the earth, which lay like a great ball, far, far below them, Hari suddenly clutched Bolo.

"I believe I can see something coming up," he said.

He handed Bolo the big long-distance magnifying glasses which his great-great-great-uncle had brought with him when he visited the moon, and had left behind him as a gift to the Moon-man.

Bolo looked through them for a moment, then he turned to Hari in great excitement. "Hari," he said, with a sort of gasp, "I believe it's Magnolia."

An Unexpected Visitor

And Magnolia it was. Indeed, who else could it have been? For she was the only person who knew that they were going to the moon and how they were going to get there.

As she came nearer they could make out her familiar shape more and more distinctly, though there seemed to be something rather peculiar about the appearance of her feet.

Another thing that puzzled them was a bulky-looking object that appeared to be floating behind her, apparently attached to her by a line. They could not in the least make out what this could be, but they wasted little time in guessing. As soon as they were quite certain that it was indeed Magnolia, they rushed round to the Powerhouse to find the Moon-man.

He smiled at their excitement.

"Yes," he said, "I noticed that someone was on the way here, and have been wondering whether it could be some friend of yours. I must try to guide her to the lake. By the way, do you know if she can swim?"

Hari and Bolo were not at all sure about this; they had certainly never seen Magnolia swim. So the Moon-man thought it better to guide her towards a thick mushroom bed, so that she should come down softly as Bolo had done in the crater. There happened to be one at the foot of the castle hill, and the Moon-man said he would guide her in that direction and lessen the pull a bit so that she should come down as gently as possible.

Welcoming Magnolia

Meanwhile Hari and Bolo prepared to hasten down to welcome her. They jumped onto two sledges and were at the foot of the hill in no time, and scampered off to the mushroom bed. They reached it just in time to see Magnolia come PLOP into the middle of it. The other object came lightly to rest on the top of the mushrooms close by.

"Magnolia, Magnolia!" they shouted as they pushed their way through the thick mushrooms towards her. She looked very helpless lying spread out on the top of the pale, soft cushions, but she lifted up her head when she heard their voices.

"Thank goodness!" she gasped faintly. "Then I've got here."

Hari and Bolo helped her out from the rather squashed mushrooms. She seemed not to be hurt at all, only a little dazed. From her feet dangled bits of limp rubber which had evidently once been balloons.

She told them that she had been so worried about them after they left that she had decided almost at once to follow them. She took the diet for a fortnight only, but for fear she should not be light enough to go up, had tied a balloon, filled with gas, to each of her feet, which was really very clever of her, wasn't it?

When she had got as far as this with her story she looked anxiously round.

"My hamper," she said. "Oh, there it is. What a relief. I've brought you a hamper, dearies. I've heard tell that people who go exploring on desert islands and that kind of thing are often short of food, and I thought perhaps something like that might be happening to you."

Hari and Bolo were most grateful. How wonderful to have a friend so faithful that she followed you to the moon, and even brought provisions with her.

They went to examine the object lying on the mushroom tops. Again Magnolia had been very ingenious. She had tied balloons all round the hamper and then fastened it to her waist by a light strong cord, so that it floated along behind her, as they had seen. And inside it—you could never guess what there was inside it. A dozen big apple pies!

Apple Pie and Cheese

Magnolia explained that she couldn't bring anything like as much food as she would have liked, but that she recollected that it was said that there was lots of cheese up in the moon. In fact, you may remember that she had asked them to bring her some back if it turned out to be true.

And as she knew that there is nothing nicer than apple pie and cheese eaten together, and as she had always been noted for her beautiful pie crust, she thought she couldn't do better than bring some. And there they were!

Hari and Bolo thought it was a marvelous idea. They unpacked the hamper and found that not one of the pies was damaged, not so much as the crust of one of them was broken. That was rather wonderful when you think of the journey they had made!

It took Magnolia only a very short time to recover sufficiently to be able to go up to the Moon castle. As you will remember, that is quite an easy matter with the help of moonpower; and the Moon-man and Diana were, of course, looking out for them.

They actually forgot the apple pies, but Hari rushed down again and had the hamper up in a few minutes.

Magnolia was very hungry indeed after her fortnight's slender diet, to say nothing of the strenuous journey she had made on top of it. As you may imagine, her figure was much reduced, and Hari and Bolo thought she looked most elegant, particularly after Diana had swathed her in some of her lovely stuffs.

"I'm afraid I shall soon get my weight back," said Magnolia. "I never have been able to diet for long. That fortnight seemed like a year." Hari and Bolo exchanged glances. They wondered how Magnolia would take to a diet of cheese, moon-fruit and mushrooms!

Anyway, she appeared thoroughly to enjoy her first meal; but then, she was, as I said before, very hungry. The others enjoyed it too, for there was a marvelous and unusual addition in the shape of apple pie! And such a beauty, too, with a lovely crisp crust all patterned round the edge, and delicious apples inside, all nice and mushy, but not too mushy. Apple pie and cheese! Have you ever eaten them together? Nothing could be nicer, and the moon cheese was exactly right. How they enjoyed it, every one of them.

I don't want you to think them greedy, but, you see, the Moon-man and Diana had never tasted anything but the regular moon fare up till now, and Hari and Bolo had been living on it ever since their arrival. When they had finished their meal the Moon-man looked across at his wife.

"Di," he said, "I don't think I've ever enjoyed anything so much in my life as that pie. I do wish we could introduce something of the sort here."

"But how could we, dear?" said Diana. "That kind of fruit won't grow on the moon, and I've no idea what the top part was even made of."

The Moon-man sighed. "It's a great pity," he said. "We must see if we can't do something about it."

A Trip to the Volcanoes

For the first day or two Magnolia was delighted with her stay. She had never; never imagined, she said, when she looked up at the moon, as she had so often done on a clear night, that it was such an interesting place. She went over the power station, of course, and saw how the tides were worked, and Hari and Bolo took her for a trip up the river. The day after, they asked her if she would like to see one of the volcanoes. Magnolia was not quite sure. She said she seemed to remember learning at school that volcanoes sent out flames and stones and she didn't think she would care much for that. Hari and Bolo were able to reassure her on that point, so the expedition was decided on.

They went in one of the Moon-man's cars, of course, as it was much too far for Magnolia to walk, even in her present state of slimness. Hari took with him the little bag in which he kept the things he had brought from his treasure chest.

"Something might come in useful," he said to Bolo. Magnolia, remembering how useful Hari's treasures had been once before when they were journeying together, quite agreed.

It was not feasible to take the car to the very top of the volcano, as there were a good many rocks and boulders scattered over the ground for some way down, and these were so close together that it would not have been possible to get the car through. But Magnolia declared that she didn't in the least mind walking up the last bit.

At the Edge of the Crater

"I don't get nearly so out of breath now as I did," she said. "That dieting's done me a lot of good. A pity, isn't it, that I can't keep it up." So they left the car among the bushes that grew lower down, and walked to the top. When they reached the edge of the crater Hari asked Magnolia how she would like to go down. This was just Hari's fun, of course, for they had no rope with them.

Magnolia shook her head. "No, my dear," she said, "I don't think craters are quite in my line."

"In fact, you're not that sort of a craytur, are you, Magnolia?" said Bolo.

Magnolia, who had a bit of Irish blood in her veins, laughed so much at this joke that she nearly did go down the crater. Hari only just managed to pull her back in time.

After they had walked right round the top they decided that it was time to go home.

"Let's make for the car," said Hari, but Magnolia noticed that he looked a bit puzzled after he had said it.

The volcano was pretty much the same all the way round, and so was the landscape, and nothing could be seen of the car from the top.

Hunting the Car

"What's the matter?" asked Bolo, when he, too, noticed that Hari seemed to be hesitating. "Don't you know which side we came up? It was here, where we are standing now."

But Hari didn't agree. He was sure they had come up on the other side. In the end each of them went down in the direction he thought was the right one, leaving Magnolia sitting at the top, bravely trying to behave as though she didn't mind being left all alone. But in ten minutes they were both back; neither of them had been able to find the car.

"It does seem silly," said Hari. "I was positive it was this side."

"And I was positive it was that side," said Bolo.

"O dear, O dear," wailed Magnolia. "Shall we have to spend days and days at the top of a volcano?"

Hari and Bolo comforted her as best they could. It was quite out of the question that they should spend days and days up there, they told her. It might take a few hours, perhaps, for it meant that they would have to search all the bushes round the upper slopes of the mountain, but if they set to work at once they would be bound to come across the car long before nightfall.

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn by Emil Weiss for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Thank goodness," gasped Magnolia, faintly, "then I've got here."

Strange House For a Mouse

Sandra's big doll Elouise lost one of her shoes some months ago, and where do you think she found it? You will never guess! Grandma was putting up the oil heater for the summer, and as she pulled out the water tray, out jumped a mouse. In the tray was the prettiest little pink paper nest and right in the middle of it was the little black shoe!

The mouse had carried it there and put her babies in it. Wasn't that a cute thing to do? And this is a really true story.

Now we say a new nursery rhyme:

There was a mouse who lived in a shoe.
She had so many babies she didn't know what to do.
She gave them some crackers, spread with cheese,
And put them to bed in Elouise's shoes.

Prize-Winning Letters

Here are the letters of Alfred Everest, six, of St. Johnsville, New York; John Rudolph Moritz, seven, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Margaret Easterbrook, eleven, of Stockport, England; and Marlene Hinds, ten, of Beverly Hills, California, all of whom won books in the Peter White Contest this month.

Hari and Bolo

I like the story about Hari and Bolo. I like the part best where they went up to the hill and took off their weights first.

My mother had a little Japanese boy dolly, when she was a little girl, that looks just like Hari in the picture. I like the part about Magnolia the pig, where she gave Bolo the pink ribbon and he put it around his neck for strangers to see it.

I have a little bag that I take to school, just like the bag Hari and Bolo had. Now I am waiting for the next story to come.

Alfred Everest

A Busy Schoolboy

I like the stories of all the animals going to sleep. I read the story of Jumping Jack and Whitefoot. It was very good and I hope the one about the box turtle is good too.

I'm in the third grade and we have a newspaper. It is named The Third Grade News. I'll name some editors. I'm in charge of jokes and riddles, another boy is in charge of weather, another is in charge of sports. We are practising our play. It is named Hansel and Gretel. We made up all the words.

John Rudolph Moritz

Billy, Betsy and Mopsy

The stories I like best are "The Wishing Well," "A Day with Mopsy," and "Dot's Sailor."

"The Wishing Well" is very nice indeed. I like the part where they are preparing it, and putting the books, toys and food on the tables. Then they had to wrap up all the little things in fancy paper and put them in the well. When the bazaar was on they thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

"A Day with Mopsy" is very nice up to now. She is a playful little dog, isn't she? "Dot Sailor" is very nice too. Didn't she have a surprise when she opened the basket and the hen jumped out? It would be lovely to have a hen and feed it and collect eggs each morning.

I have had the "Milly Molly Mandy Stories," out of our Public Library. The trouble was I had "The Further Doings of Milly Molly Mandy" first instead of "Milly Molly Mandy Stories." I like all the stories in The Christian Science Monitor and hope to hear more about Mopsy.

Margaret Easterbrook

Sooty's Chicks

The reason that I liked the story of "Sooty and Her Three Chicks" was because it was different, and it brought out that mothers always know best. The names of the little chickens were very cute. It also showed how error tried to use the chickens by suggesting to them to disobey their mother.

This story is a good bedtime story, because it tells how grateful the little chickens were when they were safe at home and near their mother, and not out in the forest where the cold night wind was so chilling. The author of this story was very clever not to tell you right away how they got home. You will have to read all of the story to really enjoy it.

Marlene Hinds

Seven Black Cows

The seven cows are black. They graze
In a green field; their horns are white.
I said, "Each cow must be a night—
See, there, the moons!" "No, they are days,"

The child replied, "A week of days,
All dark and rainy, but the sun
Shines out each noon, and so each one
Wears for its horns a sunny blaze."

The seven black cows pulled the grass.
Not one cow cared for what we said,
Not one so much as raised her head
A little while, to watch us pass.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Make a Tree for Shade

Here is a nice, broad-limbed tree which you may add to the group of farm transparencies. This is the last of our transparency pictures. Write to tell us how many of the transparencies you have made and what colors you have chosen for your farm buildings, children, and animals. We are sure they make a bright and pretty group against your window when the light shines through them.

Make the tree the same way that you made the other transparencies. Cut away all the solid black parts of the picture with small scissors. Paste your design on a square of light-weight cardboard before you begin to cut if you want your transparency to be firm.

Paste bits of colored tissue paper behind the open spaces that are left when you have cut away the black parts. Cut the tissue shapes by laying the cut-away design upon the paper and marking around it with a pencil. The tissue paper should be cut a little larger than the design so there will be an outside edge to paste it on with.

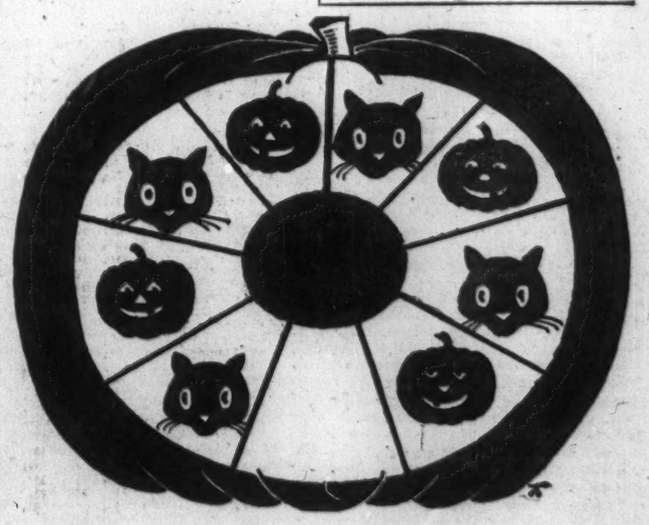
Jumping Pumpkins

In the nice big pumpkin in the picture, you will find four small pumpkins and four black cats. With these, you can plan the game of Jumping Pumpkin.

You may move a pumpkin or a cat into the next space if that space is vacant, or you may jump a pumpkin or a cat over one occupied space onto a vacant space beyond (but not over more than one occupied space).

1. In how few moves can you get all the pumpkins together and all the cats together?
2. In how few moves can you get all the pumpkins in the top half and all the cats in the lower half, leaving the center bottom space empty as it is now?
3. In how few moves can you get all the pumpkins on one side and all the cats on the other side, leaving the bottom center space empty as it is now?

You can make a fine game for a New Year party if you will draw a large copy of the big pumpkin on a sheet of card or stiff paper, leaving the spaces vacant. Color the card with crayons or paints in any colors you choose. Then, on small pieces of card, draw four pumpkins and four black cats to fit the spaces. This game will provide hours of fun for you and your friends on winter evenings.



Presto

(To be said very quickly)

Quick, quick, quick, quick,
Bring the candle and candlestick,
Bring the matches, bring the taper,
Bring a piece of lighted paper,
Bring the lamp and bring the wick—
The cat's in the larder—quick, quick!

ROSE FYLEMAN

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	2,700,000
Saturday's sales	1,162,110
1941 volume to date	163,297,948
1940 volume to date	204,460,912

Stock Prices Irregular In Heavy Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Heavy tax selling was offset by equally strong replacement demand in today's stock market and the result was a high degree of irregularity throughout the fast session.

While favorites pushed up as much as 2 points or so, numerous issues made little or no headway and losers were plentiful near the final hour. Turnover was at the rate of about 2,700,000 shares, largest since May a year ago.

Wall Street was unable to work up much cheer over the war news, including the desperate Philippines defense against the Japanese invasion. Business developments were without a great amount of stimulation. Early bidding was attributed mainly to the belief the market was pretty generally "sold out" and was due for at least a technical comeback.

Among stocks giving a good account of themselves were American Telephone, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, United Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Kennecott and N. Y. Central.

The bounding tobacco issues of Saturday gave up part of their advance. Among these were the "B" shares of American, Reynolds and Liggett & Myers. Standard Oil (N. J.) was a soft spot, along with American Can and U. S. Rubber. Backward were General Motors, International Nickel, Texas Co. and Chesapeake & Ohio.

In a mixed curb improvement was shown for Aluminum of America, Republic Aviation and St. Regis Paper. In arrears were Humble Oil, Sherwin Williams and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

Rail, Gov't Bonds Higher

United States Government issues advanced decisively and rail loans rose as much as 2 points in lively bond market trade today.

Federal bonds gained as much as 2 points toward the end of the session.

Government bond traders reported that absence of "real bad news" from the Philippines over the weekend, plus formation of Allied plans to prosecute the war, had stimulated short covering purchases. There were also indications of Federal Reserve Bank support but on the whole offerings were small.

Corporates higher included Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F," N. Y. Central 5s, Frisco 4½s of '78, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Goodrich 4¼s.

In the minus column were American Telephone 3s and 3¼s of '66, Commercial Mackay incomes of '69 with warrants and Western Union 5s.

Australia 5s of '55 dropped around 4 points and 4½s about 1. Denmark 4½s also declined.

Big Debt Rise No Basis for Fear, Says Harvard Professor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Apprehension that a huge increase in the national debt would ruin America is largely unfounded, because every time the debt has risen the national income has gone up, making the debt easier to service, according to Dr. Seymour E. Harris, professor of economics at Harvard University.

Dr. Harris, speaking at a panel session of the Allied Social Science Associations at the Commodore Hotel here on Dec. 27, declared that the United States could even support a national debt of $4,000 billion if the national income rose at the same time to $280 billion. Servicing of this astronomically proportioned debt at 2 per cent would cost $80 billion a year, or only one third of the projected national income, he reasoned.

The Harvard professor referred to a statement by President Roosevelt last January that national income during his administration had risen from a $40 billion depression low to $70 billion, while interest charges on the public debt had risen only $400 million a year.

Dr. Harris thought that the skyrocketing war expenditures might drive the Government debt in three years to twice its present size, of $100 billion. National income at present is running at slightly less than $100 billion a year.

Sugar Control Law Extended 3 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed legislation to continue the sugar control law three years to December 31, 1944.

Sponsors of the bill have estimated it would increase benefit payments about $10,000,000 annually through a boost in such payments from 60 to 80 cents a hundredweight on the first 350 tons of production. Benefit payments this year were expected to run about $49,000,000.

Rail Equipment Authorized

CHICAGO (AP)—Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe authorized the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to spend $4,190,000 for purchase of 850 freight cars and 17 diesel locomotives, including five road-switch engines and 12 switch locomotives.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	8	47	46¾	46¾	
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47½	47½	47½	+ ¼
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	54	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18¼	17¾	18¼	Dec27
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	29	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
45⅞	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	30	37⅛	36½	37½	+1¼
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	6	..	⅛	⅛	— ..
5	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	84	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	130	..	⅛	..	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	7	4	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
10⅜	3⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	38	4	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	2	11½	11¼	11¼	
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	43	21¾	20¼	20¾	
11¼	4⅝	Allen Indust (1)	8	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	16	140½	139¼	140¼	+1¼
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅛	Allied M (1¼g)	18	13⅛	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
9	5	Allied Stores	43	5⅞	5½	5⅞	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	79½	79½	79½	— ½
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	69	27⅛	26¼	26½	— ¼
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	3	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	2	14	14	14	
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	16	53⅜	52½	53⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	7	21½	20½	20½	— ½
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	16	43½	42	42⅝	+ ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	25	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	7	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	16	29½	27½	28¼	+ ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	28	1⅝	1½	1½	
95¼	57	Am Can (4)	59	58¼	55½	55⅞	— 2½
185	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	160½	160	160	— 7½
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	30	32⅛	31½	31⅞	+ ⅝
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	15	68¼	67⅞	67¾	+ ⅜
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	9	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+1
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
121	94⅛	Am Chicle (4a)	5	94	93	94	— ⅛
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	8	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	4	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Tit	12	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
6½	3¾	Am European	17	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
1¼	⅛	Am & For Pow	66	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	6	16½	15⅝	16	— ¼
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	7	18⅝	17⅞	18⅜	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	12	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
33½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	12	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Les	34	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	14	32¼	31⅝	31½	+ ⅜
51¼	42½	Am Home(2.40a)	13	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	1	1⅝	..	..	— ⅛
30⅛	20	Am Internat'l	22	23¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Am Inv III (.80)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec24
13⅞	6¾	Am In Ill pf(2½g)	1	38½	38½	38½	Dec27
17⅛	11¼	Am Locomotive	59	18½	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	5	82	81	82	
13⅜	8⅛	Am M & F (.94g)	21	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	4	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	109	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 51¾k	41	21½	21	21½	— ½
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 45¾k	43	18½	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	295	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
13⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	118	10⅜	10	10¼	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (1½g)	27	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	9	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
43⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (3½g)	36	39⅛	38⅜	38⅞	— ⅛
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	Dec23
54	29¾	Am Snuff (3¼g)	9	31	30	30¾	— ⅜
29½	15⅜	Am St l Fdrs 2g	47	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	38	9½	8⅞	9	
13½	6½	Am Stove (1.50)	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	13	Am Sug Ref 2½g	19	20⅞	20	20⅛	+1
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	91	90⅞	90⅞	Dec27
19⅝	11⅜	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	16¼	16	16¼	+1¼
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	120	122¼	119¾	121⅝	+2⅝
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	36	47⅛	45⅞	45¾	— 2⅛
74½	49⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	69	48¼	46¾	47	— 2
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148½	148¼	148½	Dec20
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	16	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
29½	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	45	26⅜	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	114¼	114½	114⅛	Dec24
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	138	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
9⅜	6⅝	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	— ⅜
8⅜	3½	Am Woolen	17	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	7	71¼	71	71	+ ½
8	2⅜	Am Zinc L & S	12	4	3¾	3¾	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47	47	47	Dec26
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	189	27¼	26¾	27	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	4	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅜
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	Dec27
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	31¼	31	31¼	— ¼
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+1¼
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	108	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	6	59⅛	59	59	— ⅛
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Dec23
34⅜	20⅝	Armstron' C 2¼g	34	21¾	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	6¼	Arnold C (¾g)	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅜
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	9	3½	3⅛	3¼	— ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	16	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec23
102½	76½	As D 2pf (19¾k)	7	76⅛	76	76	— ½
35⅛	21	Associates (2a)	7	20½	20	20	— 1⅛
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	89	27¼	26¾	27	+ ⅜
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf (5	14	61¾	60	61	+1¾
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	29	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅜
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	29	29	29	—3½
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	8	43	41	41	—3
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	42	24⅜	23½	24⅛	
111⅝	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	— ⅝
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	86	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
52⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	12	49	48	49	
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69	69	69	Dec23
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	7	8⅞	8⅜	8⅛	Dec26
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	5	2¾	2¼	2¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	67	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	37	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
5⅜	2½	Balt & Ohio	96	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	15	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	10	3¾	3½	3½	
13½	7	Barber As ⅛e)	27	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅜
9⅞	6⅜	Barker Bros (1g)	4	5⅝	5½	5½	—1⅜
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	102	8¼	8	8¼	
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	10	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	5	19½	18½	18½	+ ½
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	12	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102⅞	102⅞	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115½	115½	115½	Dec22
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
41½	32	Bendix Av (4g)	26	40	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	33	11⅜	10½	10½	— ¼
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	Dec20
34¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.80a)	12	20½	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	108	65	63½	65	+1¼
131½	116	Beth Steel pf (7)	3	116	115	115	—2
31⅞	22½	Bigelow S (4)	11	23	21⅞	22½	
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	9	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	26	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	13½	Bliss & L (2g)	3	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅛
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	66	19¾	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	8	29¼	28¼	28¼	— ¾
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	36	18⅞	18½	18¾	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	68	20½	19⅞	20	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
39⅜	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	29¾	29¼	29¾	+1¼
17¼	16¾	Brewing C(new)	2	17⅛	16½	16¾	— ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	42	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	48	15	14¼	14⅝	— ¼
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	7	24⅜	23½	24¾	+1
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	41	41	41	— ¼
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	..	..	..	
6⅝	1	Bkly-Man Tr	8	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	28	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
23½	12½	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	13	12⅞	12	12	— ⅜
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	31	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	66	2¾	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	6	6⅛	6	6¼	+ ⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	7	20	19½	20	+ ½
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	6	23½	23¼	23½	
20⅛	15⅛	Burling M (1⅛g)	7	17⅜	16⅜	17¼	+1⅜
56⅝	49	Burling pf (3¾)	1	54	54	54	Dec26
9⅝	5⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	75	6⅛	5¾	6	+ ⅛
4½	1⅜	Bush Terminal	26	2½	2	2	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	18	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
23	18⅛	But Bros pf (1½)	10	18½	18	18¼	
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	2½	2½	2½	
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	8	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	
24¾	15⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	27	18¼	17	17	— ½
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54½	54½	54½	N'v13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	49	½	½	½	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	35	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
14½	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	9	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	26	12⅛	11⅞	12	
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	80	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30⅞	22½	Cannon Mills (3)	2	32½	32⅜	32½	
3¾	1⅝	Capital Ad A	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	10	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	13	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
87⅜	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	8	64	63½	64	+1
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	31	37½	36½	37	— ⅝
22⅜	18½	Celanese (2g)	39	19	18½	19	
10½	8¾	Celotex Cp (1a)	24	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	14	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	14	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	2	16	15	14	—1
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	2½	2	2½	— ⅛
34½	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	42	26½	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
3⅝	1½	Cert-teed Prod	16	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¼g	2	17¼	17	17	
23½	15	Cham P&F (1g)	3	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
18	8⅞	Checker Cab	3	6¼	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	78	32¾	31½	32¾	+ ½
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93	93	93	—2
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	7	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
1⅜	½	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	12	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	7	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
11¼	3½	Chi Great W pf	4	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅜
8¼	5½	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	8	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	15	17¼	16¾	16¾	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38	38	38	
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec23
..	..	Chi Rock Is & P	3	..	..	..	— ⅛
..	..	C R I & P 6% pf	16	..	..	..	+ ⅛
..	..	C R I & P 7% pf	16	..	..	..	+ ⅛
9¾	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	4	8¼	8¼	8½	— ⅜
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	4	11¼	11⅜	11¼	
3	1	Childs Co	7	1⅜	1	1⅛	
72½	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	132	44⅛	43¼	44⅛	+ ¼
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.20)	8	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	5	2	2	2	
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	4	31	30¾	31	Dec28
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	9	26¼	25½	25⅞	+ ¼
43⅜	28½	Climax M (1.20a)	34	43⅜	42½	43½	
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	14	35¼	35	35	— ½
106	81	Coca-Cola (5g)	24	80½	78	78½	— 2½
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	62¾	62¾	62¾	+ ¾
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P .75a)	32	12	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Dec22
30⅛	11	Collins & A (3g)	22	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	9	15½	15	15½	+ ½
21⅜	11	Colum Br A (2g)	14	12	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	27	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
4⅞	1	Col G&E (.10g)	540	1¼	1	1⅛	
82¼	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	11	46⅛	44⅞	46⅛	+1⅜
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	24	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
28½	21¾	Colum P pf (2¾)	11	25	24¼	24¼	+ ½
83	65¼	Col Carb (4.70g)	6	67	65	65	—1
31	16⅛	Coml Credit (3)	120	17⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ¾
104⅜	99¾	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	103	103	103	Dec20
37⅜	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	164	20⅝	19⅜	20	— ⅛
110	101	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	100	100	100	—1
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	80	.8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
..	..	Com'th & South	581	..	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
65¾	39¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	24	40½	39½	40½	+ ½
30¼	20	Com Edis (1.80)	157	20¼	20	20	K — ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
13⅜	13½	Congoleum (1a)	34	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire .4g)	71	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig (1½g)	11	10	9¼	10	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Cons Cop (¾g)	31	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	359	12⅛	11¾	11⅜	— ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	16	83½	82½	83	+ ½
1¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	14	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11	7	Cons Film pf(1k)	13	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
3⅛	1⅜	Cons Laundries	4	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	5	Consol Oil (⅛)	358	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
9¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	.8	5	5	5	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	8	4½	4	4	+ ⅛
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	2	22	21¾	22	Dec23
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93	93	93	Dec26
16½	11	Container (1½g)	23	12½	11¾	12	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	+ ⅜
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	99	99	99	Dec23
40½	22⅝	Cont Can (2)	116	23⅞	22¼	22¼	—1¾
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	14	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	9	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	+ ¾
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Mot .10g)	23	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
27½	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	84	22⅜	21⅝	22¼	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Sti (2½g)	4	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	15	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Dec24
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	26	53	50⅝	52	+1¼
4⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (⅛g)	18	3⅛	2⅞	..	
..	..	Coty Internat'l	5	⅛	⅜	⅛	+ ..
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	88	12¾	12	12¼	— ⅜
19	10½	C of Wheat(1.60)	20	12½	11	11½	
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
27⅝	15	Crown C&S(1g)	25	16¼	15½	15¾	— ⅜
45½	38⅞	Crown C pf 2¼g	2	42¾	42⅜	42¾	+ ¼
10	6	Crown Zel (1g)	18	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
47¼	28	Crucible Stl (1g)	23	33½	32⅜	33	— ¼
98½	73½	Crucible pf (5)	2	78½	78	78½	+ ⅛
8½	3½	C

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 3⅛s 45-43	104.2	104.2	104.2
1 3⅛s 66 44	106	106	106
2 2¾s 67-45	106.2	106.2	106.2
15 3⅛s 49-46	108.8	108.8	108.8
2 4¼s 52-47	115.28	115.28	115.28
3 3⅛s 52-49	110.13	110.13	110.13
1 3s 55-51	110.6	110.6	110.6
8 2¾s 60-55	109.22	109.22	109.22
5 2¾s 72-67	109.17	109.17	109.17
23 2½s 72-67	100.1	100	100

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 2¾s 47-42	100.12	100.12	100.12

New York City Bonds

14 3s 80	102¾	102⅝	102¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s53st	51½	51½	51½
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	53	53	53
40 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
38 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	68¾	68⅛	68¾
40 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	60	59⅛	59⅛
13 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	56½	56	56½
5 Allegh Val 4s 42	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Alleg&West 4s 98	63	63	63
43 Am&For P5s 2030	59	58⅝	58⅝
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102⅛	102½
1 Am Int 5½s 49	98½	98½	98½
16 Am T&T 3½s 66	106	105½	105½
1 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
108 Am T&T 3s 56	107¼	107½	107⅜
2 Am WW & E 6s 75	107	107	107
2 Ang Nitra deb 67	38¼	38¼	38¼
19 Arm Del 4s 58	104¼	104	104¼
10 AT&SF 4s 95	107⅜	107¼	107¼
12 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	87	87	87
3 Atl & Chs AL 5s 44	101⅛	101	101
23 Atl & Birm 4s 33	12½	13½	13½
34 A C Line 1st 4s 52	78½	78	78½
6 AC Line 4s 52	67¾	67¼	67¾
23 A C Line 4½s 64	63	61¾	62
8 A C Line 5s 65	47	46¾	46¾
9 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	30	29¾	30
10 Atl Gu & WI 3s 59	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	58	57½	58
51 B&O 95 st A	29¾	28¾	29½
34 B&O 95 st C	33¼	32¼	32⅞
67 B&O 2000 st D	29¼	28½	28⅞
42 B&O 96 st F	29¼	28½	29
106 B&O cv 60 st	31	31	31¼
39 B&O 4s 48	54¼	53⅝	54
1 BsCOPLE&WV 4s 51st	99½	99½	99½
35 B&C 5½s W 50 st	39	44¼	46
7 B&O T C 4s 59	39	38¼	38½
13 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	44	43¾	43¾
61 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	47	46⅝	46⅞
1 Bell Tel 5s 48 B	95	95	95
3 Benef2IndLoan 2¾s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Beth Steel 3½s 52	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
7 Beth Steel 3s 60	104	104	104
7 Beth Steel 3s 60	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
20 Boston&Me 4½s 70	100¾	100½	100½
1 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	34	33⅞	34
23 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	114	113¾	113¾
11 Buf B&P 57 st	84½	84½	84½
24 Buf C R&No 5s 34	34¾	33½	34½
9 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	4¾	4½	4¾
1 Buch T Bldg 5s '60	68½	68½	68½
6 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	107	107	107
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	105⅛	105	105⅛
1 Can Nor 4½s 57	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
15 Can Pac 5s '54	68⅝	68½	68⅝
10 Can Pac 4½s '46	89⅞	89⅝	89⅞
9 Can Pac 4s perp	62⅜	62¼	62⅜
5 Celanese 3s '55	99	98¾	98¾
5 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	83	82½	83
33 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
6 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9¼	9	9¼
28 Cen Pac 5s '60	47⅜	46¾	47⅛
20 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	68	68	68
56 Cen RR N J 5s '87	41	40⅞	41
40 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 Reg	11⅜	11¾	11⅜
2 Cen RR N J 4s '87	12	11¾	12
6 Certain-teed 5½s '48	79⅛	78	79
1 C&O 4½s '92	127¼	127¼	127¼
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
18 CB&Q 4½s 77 A	71¾	70	71⅜
24 CB&Q gen 4s '58	64¼	63¼	63¼
12 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	72¼	71¾	72¼
23 Chi & E Ill inc '97	83¾	83¾	83¾
21 ChGW inc 4½s 2038	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
3 ChiGWest 4s '88	35	34½	35
5 Chi I & L 5s '66	61¾	61¼	61¾
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
103 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
4 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	9⅜	8¾	9¼
10 CM&SP 4½s 89F	13¾	13⅜	13¾
24 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39¾	38¾	39¼
26 CM&SP 4½s '89E	39	38⅝	39
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	38¼	37⅞	38
6 Chi&NW 3½s '89 B	33¾	33½	33½
6 Chi&NW rig 5s 2037	24½	23¾	24
14 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	13¾	13¾	14
68 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	20½	20	20½
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	1¾	1¼	1¾
23 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	13	12	13
9 Chi&NW 4s 87	20¼	20	20¼
45 Chi&NW 3½s 87	19¼	18½	19¼
68 CRI&P 4½s 52A	10	9⅝	10
104 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	1¼	1	1¼
85 CRI&P 4s 88	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞
20 CRI&P 4s 88 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
147 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	9⅞	8⅞	9⅝
5 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	4⅞	4½	4⅞
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 C & W Ind 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
6 Childs Co 5s 43	33¾	32	33⅜
88 CCC&StL 4½s 77	47	46½	47
10 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	73¾	73½	73½
3 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	40	40	40
3 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	75	75	75
15 ClevUnTerm 5s 72	61	60½	60¾
35 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	55½	55¼	55½
52 Col & So 4½s 80	14¼	14	14¼
13 Colum Gas 5s 1961	97	97	97
45 ComlMack inc 6s 49 w	24½	24	24
1 ComwithEd cv 3½s58	100	100	100
2 Con Edis 3¼s 66	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	105½	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	103½	103½	103½
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103½	103½
4 Con Rys 1s 55 Jan	16½	16½	16½
5 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	79½	79½	79½
11 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Consum Pow 3½s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
15 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
19 Crucible Sti 3½s 55	94	94	94
6 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	25¾	25¾	25¾
3 Cuba R R 7½s 46 rct	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Cuba RR 6s 46 rct	21¼	21¼	21¾
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	29	29	29
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	27¾	27¾	27¾
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	92¾	92½	92¾
2 Cu & Hud rfg 4s 34	51	50½	50¾
9 D & R G 4½s 36	10	9¾	9¾
29 D & R G 4s 36	10¾	9¾	10¾
79 D & R G West 5s 55	1¼	1¼	1¼
3 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
32 D & R G West 5s 78	1	1	1
1 D Tun 4½s 61	96	96	96
10 Dow Chem 2¾s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
70 Erie 4½s 53	103½	103½	103½
10 Erie 4½s 2015	46¼	45¾	45¾
7 Erie 4s 96	86	85¾	85⅞
210 Fla E Cst 5s 74	8½	8⅜	8½
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
26 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96⅜	95⅝	96⅜
2 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	12	12	12
18 Goodrich 4½s 65	98¾	97½	97½
3 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	78¾	78¾	78¾
13 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¼	102	102¼
20 Gt Nor 5s 73	93¾	93½	93¾
10 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83¾	83¾	83⅞
10 Gt Nor 4s 46 E	84½	83¾	84½
26 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	94	94¼	94¾
27 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	93⅝	93¼	94
10 Gt Nor 3½s 67	74¼	74	74½
1 Gulf Mob&Ohio 5s 75	64¾	64¾	64¾
1 Gulf MobOh inc 2015	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Gulf St Util2½s 69	109	109	109
1 Hous&Co 1st mtg 4s	100	100	100
8 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	33¾	33	33½
62 HudsMan rfg 5s 57	33¾	33¼	33½
70 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	7¾	7½	7½
12 Ill Cen 4s 52	38	37	38
10 Ill Cen 4s 53	35¼	34½	35¼
36 Ill Cenu rfg 4s 55	37½	35	37½
106 Ill Cenu cv 4s 66	35¾	34	35¾
14 Ill Cen 5s 55	44½	43¼	44½
24 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	39¾	37	39¼
23 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	35	33¾	34½
11 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Interlake Iron-cv 4s 47	99½	99½	99½
88 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	1	¾	¾
23 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	11	10⅝	10⅝
19 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	10⅜	10⅜	01⅜
74 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	20½	20	20⅜
3 Int Paper 5s 55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Int Paper 5s 47	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	90	90	90
106 Int T&T 4½s 52	31⅝	31	31¼
104 Int T&T 5s 55	34¾	34½	34⅝
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	½	½	½
3 James F&Clea 4s 59	41½	41½	41½
14 KCFtS&M 4s 36	37	36¾	36¾
4 KCSouth 5s 50	65	64⅝	65
6 KCSerm 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
5 Kresge Found 3s 60	100	100	100
2 Lac Gas 6s 52A	68	68	68
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	78	77¾	77¾
10 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	77¾	77¾	77¾
2 L&eMs 3½s 97 reg	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
9 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	36	36	36
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	57	57	57
1 Lehigh Val 3s 2003 st	30½	30½	30½
24 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	27¾	27½	27¾
93 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	25¼	24	25
10 Leh Val Term 5s 51	49½	48¾	48¾
17 Liggett & M 7s 44	114½	114½	114½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	82	82	82
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	121½	121½	121½
3 Louisa & Ark 5s 69	78¾	78	78
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	93¾	93½	93½
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	89¾	89¼	89¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s22003	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	100	100	100
5 Maine Cen 4s 60	78½	78½	78½
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	45¼	45¼	45¼
11 Manti Sug 4s 57	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 McK-os & Rob 3½s 56	104	104	104
5 Mich Cen 3½s 52	90	90	90
1 Mich Cen 4½s 79	98	98	98
8 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105½	105½	105½
15 Mil Sparta&NW 4s 47	17	16¾	17
3 M &StL 5s 34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 M &StL 4½s 56 62	1¼	1¼	1¼
5 M & StLAs 40	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 M&W&SMar 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
4 M&W&SMar1s 38	9	9	9
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	9¾	9¾	9¾
82 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9¾	9¾	9¾
50 M-K-Tex 6s '62e	9¾	9	9¾
27 M-K-Tex 5s '36	23¼	22½	23½
7 M-K-Tex 4½s 56	6¾	6¼	6¾
88 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	19¼	19	19¼
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	28	27¼	28½
	18⅝	18	18⅝

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
29 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	⅝	⅝	⅝
24 Mo Pac 5s '65A	21½	20¾	21⅛
161 Mo Pac 5s '77F	21¼	20	21
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	20½	20½	20½
18 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	21⅛	20¼	21⅛
4 Mo Pac 5s '80H	20½	20¼	20½
31 Mo Pac 5s '81I	21	20	21
193 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	1⅝	1½	1⅝
1 Mohawk&Mal 4s '91	41	41	41
40 Mor & Essex 5s '55	34	33	34
7 MOr&Essex 4½s '55	29½	29¼	29½
26 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	34	33	34
7 NashCha&StL 4s'78	64	64	64
35 Nat Dairy 3s '60	103	102¾	103
30 Natl Steel 3s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	106⅛	106	106
1 Nat Supply 3s '60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
22 NOTex&Nw 5½s'56	36¼	36⅛	36⅜
6 NO Tex&M 5½s'54 ct	38½	33	35½
60 NO Te..&MSs '54B	26	25½	25½
1 NOTex&M 5sB '54 ct	32	32	32
107 NYC rfg 5s 2013	49¼	47	48⅛
164 NYC 4½s 2013a	44	41¾	43Z
19 NYC cn 4s '98	42¾	42¾	42¾
45 NYC cv 3½s '52	48½	48½	48
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	100	100	100
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	75	74½	74½
5 NYS La.Sh 3½s'98	84½	84½	84½
18 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	48½	48	48½
42 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	71	71	71
10 NY Dock cv 5s 47	60¾	59⅞	60¾
14 NY Dock cv 4s 51	70	70	70
14 NY Edis 3½s 65	86	86	86
9 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	106¾	106¾	106¾
23 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	51⅞	51	51½
88 NYNH&H 4½s 67	23	21¾	23
8 NYNH&H 4s 55	20¾	19⅞	20¾
9 NYNH&H 4s 56	18½	18⅜	18½
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	19½	18½	19½
48 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 NY O&W gen 4s 55	4	3⅜	3⅞
2 NY S&W gen 5s 40	1¼	1¼	1¼
28 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	8¾	8½	8½
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	3¼	3	3⅛
2 Norf Sou 5s 61A	21	21	21
111 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	21½	21½	21½
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	21¼	21	21
102 Nor Pac 6s 2047	104¼	104¼	104¼
51 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56⅛	55¼	56
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	48¾	46⅝	48⅝
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	46½	46⅜	46½
46 Nor Pac 4s 97	44	43¾	44
6 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	70½	69	70½
24 Nor Pac 3s 2047	66	66	66
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	41¼	41	41
4 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Okla G&E 5s 46	4½	4½	4½
9 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	101	100¾	100¾
10 YPac Gas&E 4½s 57	78	78	78
6 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	105	105	105
21 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	107¾	107½	107½
1 Pac T&T 3½s 66B	106½	106½	106½
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	57½	57½	55⅞
7 Parmelee T 6s 44	43¾	42¾	43¾
7 Pen Co 4s 63	100¾	100¼	100¼
6 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	105	105	105
5 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
29 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107	106½	107
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120	120	120
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 NOTex&M 5sB '54 ct	32	32	32
107 NYC rfg 5s 2013	49¼	47	48⅛
164 NYC 4½s 2013a	44	41¾	43Z
19 NYC cn 4s '98	42¾	42¾	42¾
45 NYC cv 3½s '52	48½	48½	48
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	100	100	100
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	75	74½	74½
5 NYS La.Sh 3½s'98	84½	84½	84½
7 NY⅓C MI Cen 3s '98	48½	48	48½
18 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	71	71	71
42 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	60¾	59⅞	60¾
10 NY Dock cv 5s 47	70	70	70
14 NY Dock cv 4s 51	56	56	56

Official Says Industry Devoting 50 P. C. of Output to War

2 Billion U. S. Non-Defense Saving Urged

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—A contention that federal non-defense expenditures can be reduced by $2,085,000,000 "without trenching upon essential social services" was made yesterday by the Brookings Institution.

It proposed the largest cuts, $625,000,000 and $615,000,000 respectively, in spending for agricultural and public welfare purposes.

Grouping its figures somewhat differently from those employed by the Government, the private research organization calculated that over-all expenditures for agriculture this fiscal year will be $1,056,118,000, and for public welfare (WPA, NYA and other more or less related activities) $1,858,000,000.

It also proposed that state and local governments assume $300,000,000 of the costs of services for which it estimated Federal grants were $732,000,000, and recommended temporary elimination of $171,000,000 of federal highway expenditures it said were not related to defense.

Other Proposals

Other recommendations were a $350,000,000 cut in expenditures calculated at $406,000,000 for flood control, rivers and harbors and other such projects; a $19,000,000 cut in expenditures on the public domain, figured at $48,955,000; and a $5,000,000 reduction in expenditures for executive and other general activities which were listed as costing $366,207,000.

The special economy committee created by Congress and headed by Senator Harry Byrd (D-Va.) made initial recommendations last week for reductions totaling $1,131,075,000.

Senator Byrd said, however, that the committee hoped to make subsequent recommendations that would bring the total savings between $1,500,000,000 and $2,000,000,000.

Members of the House Appropriations Committee said yesterday that action on the various proposals for non-defense spending would be held in abeyance until after receipt of President Roosevelt's budget recommendations early next month.

The Brookings report said a "clear alternative" faced the nation, and added:

"It may proceed without concern over the mounting public indebtedness, on the theory that the enormous increase in the public debt is of no real significance; or it may resolutely strive to limit the growth of the debt in order to preserve the national credit and justify the faith of all who are asked to participate in financing the war program. So far the Government has not really come to grips with the situation. Yet, if the will to do so exists, the proposed $2,000,000,000 curtailment can be made without great difficulty."

Although the national income for the current fiscal year has risen to an estimated $95,000,000,000 compared with a $60,000,000,000 average for the fiscal years 1935-36-37, the report said, non-defense expenditures are $200,000,000 greater than the average for the earlier period. It estimated expenditures for non-defense activities at $6,464,000,000 this year, three times the amount spent in 1929.

Parity Goal Reached

"The proposed curtailment in expenditures for agriculture is made possible," the report added, "by the fact that the goal of parity has been achieved, and farm income has risen approximately $3,000,000,000 in the past two years. Transfers of costs to states and local governments is feasible because of the improvement in their fiscal situation, particularly in respect to states. Other reductions have been made possible by improvement in economic conditions and at the same time have been made necessary by the demand for men and materials for the war program."

The report said that the full amount of the savings could not be realized during the present fiscal year because that was half over, but could be achieved in the next fiscal year.

There is reason to believe that it will be possible, as the war program intensifies, to make still further reductions in Federal expenditures not directly related to the war, the institution added.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 211

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable February 2, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1942.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND
Treasurer

Boston, December 23, 1941.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE
Common Stock Dividend No. 104

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on December 17, 1941 for the quarter ending December 31, 1941, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on January 15, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1941. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer*

San Francisco, California.

Utility Director

John R. Cooney

Elected a director of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, succeeding Ogden H. Hammond, who has resigned, in compliance with provisions of the Securities and Exchange Commission, because of his banking affiliations. Mr. Cooney is President of the Firemen's Insurance Co. and chairman of the board of the Commercial Casualty Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.

Long-Bell Lumber Has $2,600,000 To Buy Preferred Stock

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo., reported it was notifying holders of its preferred stock that $2,600,000 is available in the sinking fund to purchase the stock.

In a letter to holders, President M. B. Nelson said that the company gave an option Oct. 13 for the sale of 124,595 acres of second-growth timber land reserves in Arkansas and Louisiana. The holder of the option has given notice that it will be exercised.

All of the money will go to purchase the preferred stock through a tender operation, it was said. Tenders will be received by Halsey, Stuart & Co., of Chicago, sinking fund agent, until Jan. 15, 1942.

The purchaser is to deposit the money in New York Dec. 29.

The company has outstanding $11,055,700 par value of preferred, or 110,557 shares of preferred stock.

Long-Bell, reorganized in 1935, has retired about $9,500,000 (par value) of preferred stock since Dec. 31, 1934.

Conn. Light Files Preferred Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Connecticut Light & Power Co., Hartford, filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering 336,088 shares of cumulative preferred stock, without par value but having a stated value of $50 a share.

The company said that 136,088 shares, with an annual dividend rate of $2.25, would be offered in exchange to holders of the presently outstanding 5½ per cent preferred stock on the basis of two shares of the new preferred for each share of the old. The exchange offer does not apply to shareholders in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire, and California.

The registration statement disclosed that 200,000 shares of the new preferred, with an annual dividend rate of $2, and those shares not required for the exchange would be offered publicly through a group of underwriters headed by Putnam & Co., Hartford; Charles W. Scranton & Co., New Haven, and Estabrook & Co., Boston.

The proceeds will be used to finance a construction program, to repay $300,000 of bank loans, and to redeem on March 1 at $112 and accrued dividends the unexchanged 5½ per cent preferred stock.

Henry Parker Willis Fellowship Established

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Henry Parker Willis Fellowship for advanced study in money and banking has been established by the Trustees of Columbia University with an initial gift of $4,479.50 received from the Henry Parker Willis Fellowship Committee, of which Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia is honorary chairman, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler announced.

Open to graduates of all colleges and universities of approved standing, the fellowship will be awarded annually as soon as the accumulated income provides a suitable stipend. It is expected that the first award will be made for the academic year 1943-44.

The fellowship honors the memory of Dr. Henry Parker Willis, formerly economist and editor of the Journal of Commerce, who was a member of the Columbia faculty for 24 years.

Brazilian Coffee Destroyed

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Coffee Department of Brazil announced that 2,142,000 bags of coffee were destroyed in Brazil from July through Nov. 30 this year. Since the start of the program in June, 1931, a total of 73,993,000 bags have been burned. (In the Rio coffee market a bag of coffee weighs 126 pounds.)

Three Million More Workers Seen Required

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Fifty per cent of America's productive capacity must be devoted exclusively to armaments for the duration of the war, and 3,000,000 additional workers will be needed in defense industries next year, according to United States Government speakers at the sessions of the American Statistical Association at the Biltmore Hotel here.

As a "Victory Production Headquarters" for New York area was being established by consolidation of defense agency offices at a single address in the Chanin Building, M. Joseph Meehan, of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, told the statistical association meeting on Dec. 27 that the war production effort could no longer waste time building new factories, but must convert more and more existing plants to war work.

Preparing For War

Mr. Meehan said earlier estimates, naming 25 per cent as the percentage of defense to peace-goods production, had been revised sharply upward to 50 per cent, and added that industrial investment throughout the nation would be conditioned almost entirely by military considerations from now on.

"Excessive drain on raw materials in plant construction and the lack of time," Mr. Meehan said, made it necessary for America to "maximize the amount of existing resources that can be converted to the war effort." He added that since a big increase in ordinary producers' goods had accompanied the surge in defense industries during 1940, the country enters its period of priorities and restrictions "with larger and better conditioned stocks than at any time in history."

Louis Levine, member of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board, called for immediate formulation by the Government of a "labor supply policy" geared closely to the schedule of armament production and the changing needs of military operations.

"We cannot afford to tolerate the labor market malpractices now emerging, such as labor scouting and piracy, unrestricted advertising and competitive dislocations," Mr. Levine added.

Merging of all war production agencies in a single "victory production headquarters" was completed here over the week-end when the priorities field service moved uptown to the Chanin Building, at No. 122 East Forty Second Street. In this building, according to the Office for Emergency Management, will be located the following agencies, which may be reached by a central telephone number, Murray Hill 3-6805.

Agencies Listed

Office of Price Administration, Contract Distribution Division, OPM, Priorities Feld Service, OPM; Division of Defense Housing Coordination, Consumers Division, OPA; Negro Training and Placement Branch, Labor Division, OPM; Bureau of Research and Statistics, Textile Tabulating Office, OPM; Central Administrative Services Division, OEM; Regional Information Office and Radio Section, Division of Informatoin, OEM.

Largest of the agencies is the Contract Distribution Division, occupying the entire sixth floor. It is estimated that each day since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor an average of 170 small manufacturers have visited the CDD seeking information on prime contracts, sub-contracts, conversion or other problems. It was pointed out that Manufacturers adjusting their plants to war production often need to consult more than one of these agencies; hence the location at one central office address.

N. Y. Telephone Cuts Quarter's Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the New York Telephone Company declared a fourth-quarter dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, all of which is owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. The dividend is payable Dec. 31 to stockholders of record as of that date.

Payment will bring 1941 disbursements to $7.50, compared with $8 for 1940.

Directors in a statement said the declaration was in keeping with a reduction in net profits, attributed chiefly to higher taxes and increased wages.

Seaboard Air Line Ry. EquipmentLoanAuthorized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

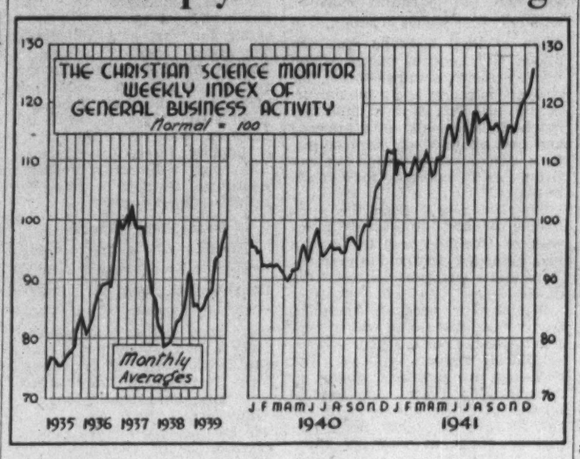
RICHMOND, Va.—Judge Luther B. Way has issued an order in the Federal district court authorizing the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which is operating in receivership under the court's jurisdiction, to purchase new rolling equipment at a cost of $2,448,000, to be financed through an RFC loan.

The new equipment will include two Diesel passenger locomotives, eight Diesel switching engines, 5,000 box cars, 100 flat cars, 100 hopper cars and 50 hopper cars for cement.

Maple Sugar Output Lower

WASHINGTON (AP) — Maple sugar production totaled 489,000 pounds in 1941, compared with 550,000 pounds in 1940. The Agriculture Department also reported that this year's maple syrup production was placed at 2,091,000 gallons against 2,680,000 gallons in 1940.

Monitor Business Index Up Sharply to All-Time High



Advancing sharply during the week ended Dec. 20, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity reached a new high for the year and the highest level on record. The index registered 126.4 (prel), compared with 123.4 for the week ended Dec. 13, and 111.9 for the week ended Dec. 21, last year.

All three components of the index advanced. Bank debits outside New York City scored the sharpest rise with the mid-month volume of check transactions recording an unusually large upswing for the period.

Production of electricity again set a new weekly record as war requirements accelerated the demands on the power industry throughout the country. The increase for the week topped expectations for a seasonal rise and the adjusted figure set a new high level for the year and the highest in over 11 years.

Heavy shipments of industrial freight held miscellaneous freight carloadings at a level only moderately below the previous week. The decline was less than seasonal and the adjusted index came close to the all-time high of 1929.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec. 20* 1941	Dec. 13 1941	Dec. 21 1940
Combined index	126.4	123.4	111.9
Bk dbts. outside NYC	135.1	128.9	110.8
Elec power produc.	112.7	113.4	106.5
Misc carloadings	130.5	128.3	118.6

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market had some strong moments last week, but only after breaking on Monday to lows below the Pearl Harbor break. Tax selling apparently continued heavy, for the market maintained the unusual volume for these days of nearly 1,500,000 shares a day. By the end of the week traders were hoping that the tax-selling might be out of the way and the market might have one of its usual year-end rallies. But few were the optimists able to see signs that the bear market of the last three years had hit bottom.

The market seemed to be peering closely into the effect of the war on different industries. There was a little strength in steels, and certain aviation and copper shares, and the motors were firmer after their softness of the previous week. But oils seemed to lose their previous immunity to the bear market, as transportation shortages, tanker losses at sea, and firmer government control loomed for them. The utilities continued to be, in per cent of decline, the poorest performers of all, while American Telephone was the market's outstanding weak spot.

Weakness in Telephone was perhape partly explained when one of its strongest affiliates, New York Telephone, cut its dividend rate from $8.00 a year to $6.00. The cut, which might prove the fore-runner of other affiliate dividend reductions, was not due to any decline in earnings but probably to the desire to conserve cash, much as the New York City banks have been cutting dividends this month for the same reason.

Bell Dividend Outlook

The Bell system has been having phenomenally sharp gains in volume of business and number of subscribers, and its manufacturing subsidiary, Western Electric, has been working at top speed to fill war orders. But on the other hand, the system faces the need in 1942 for substantial amounts of cash, for expansion and for taxes. Expansion money to the tune of perhaps $500,000,000 may be needed and may not be so easily obtained from the money market as in 1941; for it looks as though authorities at Washington may discourage new open-market financing and look favorably on self-financing by industry, even if it means temporary reduction of dividends.

The business indices give no sign of yielding to the delays of an industrial change-over to all-out war production. In fact over the year-end they are likely to show a substantial "seasonal rise" due to the operation of many mills and factories straight through the holidays. Steel operations, now running round 95 per cent of capacity due to scrap steel shortage, may be held from going much lower due to price adjustments for scrap and longer working weeks for scrap steel collecting and sorting plants.

Automobile operations dipped further to 21,000 cars a week. By January operations will probably be down to 25 per cent of last year, and by March to only 10 or 15 per cent, or enough merely to provide cars for those who can get hold of "certificates of necessity" such as are now stipulated for the purchase of new automobile tires. On the surface it looks as though the speed of automobile output cuts has been due to the need for conserving rubber, but it probably would have come nearly as fast anyway. From the civilian's point of view the three coming shortages—of automobiles, of tires, and of gasoline will amount to the same thing—an early curtailment of joy-riding.

Plants Converted to War Uses

While every day brings news of fresh shortages and rationing plans, another factor in the picture is likely from here on to get attention—the program of converting factories and machines. This is a little different from cutting off the raw materials from a civilian-goods factory and rerouting them to an arms plant. Converting the peace-time factory over bodily will in many ways be more expensive than construction of new arms plants from the ground up, but (1) it is quicker, and (2) it involves less migration of workmen.

Along with such conversion may soon come the disemantling of many factories as their machines are pulled out bodily for transfer to war plants. As the seizure and requisition law of Oct. 16 now stands, machinery can be requisitioned for war plants only if it is not in use. But the law is likely to be amended soon so that even machinery in occasional use in a civilian factory may nevertheless be pulled out for war use, and ultimately such pull-outs may be made even of machinery in continuous use for civilian production.

For this reason shortages and rationing, heretofore largely limited to (1) scarce imports; (2) scarce machinery; and (3) metal goods, may appear in almost any kind of industrial product.

Commodities continued steady. The prospects of price control increases directly in proportion to the spread of rationing, allocations, and the use of "certificates of necessity." It looks as though there may have to be a slight further increase in the price of sugar, despite the cut in the Cuban import duty to 0.75 cents, but it is not likely to be large enough to make any appreciable difference in the retail price. All told, it looks as though the cost of living, from here on, will make a more and more favorable comparison with experience 25 years ago.

Defense Bond Sales Boom

No let-down has appeared in the accelerated rate of defense bond sales, which now appear likely to hold down to a surprising extent the Treasury's dependence on the banks for future borrowing. Further relief appears in the continually rising volume of commercial loans, an increasing proportion of which are directly or indirectly contributing to the war effort.

With a phenomenal year-end working balance of over $3,000,000,000, due to combined December 15 receipts from income tax and cash financing, the Treasury may be able to go well into February before it has go into the open market for new money.

The New York banks are now considering measures to meet the not-distant day when their excess reserves are used up by (a) the phenonemal increase of "money in circulation" and (b) the continued increase in their deposits. But no one seems particularly worried. The Treasury is the biggest borrower, and is not likely to let the money market get very tight. Mr. Eccles can restore several billions in excess reserves with a scratch of the pen. The London money market is perfectly relaxed though it has no backlog of sterilized gold or potential excess reserves.

Banks here are considering a day to start and end an hour earlier. The stock exchange would probably have to follow. There are inconveniences in connection with San Francisco. But daylight saving for the whole Nation appears likely soon anyway.

Nobody is much pleased about the SEC having to move to Philadelphia. The Commission didn't want to move anyway but, folks say here, "if it has to move, why not have it move all the way to New York."

Steel Output Off 4 Points To 93½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Christmas observance had much less effect on steel production than usual, the national rate declining only 4 points to 93½ per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Every effort is being made by the steel industry," continues the service, "to meet its obligations for war, production being held at as high a point as practicable and distribution being guided by considerations of the country's best interests.

Output Holds Well

"That the production rate dipped only 4 points for the Christmas holiday, in contrast to about 15 points in 1940 and 1939, indicates the willingness of the companies and their employees to co-operate fully, even at the sacrifice of sentiment attached to Christmas.

"Cancellation of orders by consumers whose production has been curtailed continues and removes considerable tonnage from mill books. Pressure to buy by civilian consumers has all but disappeared, leaving the way clear for war production.

"Automobile production dropped sharply last week, under influence of the holiday and OPM restrictions, 24,620 units being manufactured. This compared with 65,875 cars the preceding week and 82,545 in the comparable week last year. Output will be severely restricted in coming weeks as steel is diverted to other uses and orders from Washington limit the number manufacturers are allowed to assemble.

Reserve Built Up

"Consumption of iron ore in November was 6,501,027 gross tons, only slightly less than the record tonnage of October, 6,612,186 tons. Ore smelted in 11 months this year totaled 69,273,701 tons, compared with 56,253,276 tons in the comparable portion of 1940. Ore on hand at furnaces and Lake Erie docks Dec. 1 was 45,534,633 tons, compared with 41,711,704 tons at the same date last year.

"This reserve for winter was built up in spite of heavy consumption through the entire year. It is believed to be ample to keep maximum operations until the opening of navigation in 1942."

U. S. Takes Control Of Imports of 13 Scarce Materials

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government took control Saturday over all imports of 13 scarce materials obtained principally from the Far East and ordered that all future contracts for such importations be handled by the RFC Metals Reserve Company or other governmental agencies.

The order, effective at midnight Dec. 27, provides that no private person or company can arrange for imports of antimony, cadmium, chromium, copper, graphite, kyanite, lead, mercury, rutile, tungsten, vanadium, zinc, and zircon.

All are alloying or lining materials, OPM officials said, and important to various war industries.

The OPM announcement said that the Metals Reserve Company would make its foreign purchases of the 13 items, and such other materials as may be added to the list later, through present trade channels and established brokers and dealers.

The order does not affect existing contracts or commitments except to provide that shipments now in transit may not be sold except to the Metals Reserve Company without written authorization from Donald M. Nelson, OPM priorities director.

Cuba Ratifies Trade Treaty With U. S.

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—The Cuban Senate has ratified a commercial trade treaty with the United States under which Cuba was given important tariff concessions on sugar and tobacco and a pledge to "safeguard" the American market for Cuban sugar.

The treaty granted 20 per cent tariff reductiones on such Cuban products as sugar, molasses, various types of tobacco, cigars, beef, veal, frog legs and a number of other items.

In turn, Cuba agreed to reduce the tariff on such United States products as asphalt cements, putties, starches, glucose, napped cotton fabrics, packing crates, vegetable oils, canned products, automobile and truck parts, condiments, various types of fruit and automobile tires and inner tubes.

Auto Radio Firm Hit By Auto Production Curbs

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Government curtailment of automobile production has forced the Colonial Radio Corporation to halt five assembly lines turning out auto radios, company President Allen H. Gardner said.

"We are just cleaning up final production of auto sets, which constitute about 50 per cent of our dollar sales, and we are going over immediately to defense production for the same customers," he reported.

Mr. Gardner said the company's curtailed production schedule plus a normal seasonal lag will temporarily cut the number of employees from 1,800 to 700. Most of the employees being released are women, he added.

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N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd St.) (Apt. 46)—Comfortably furnished, warm room; desirable and convenient location; reasonable, homelike.

N. Y. C., 532 West 111th St. (Apt. 66)—Attractive front room, kitchen privileges; near church; $5.00. CA. 8-2210.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55 (9-A)—Sunny, attractive room, newly furnished; excellent location; maid service; kitchen privileges.

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BUSINESS couple wants efficient housewoker, capable with child 2½ years. Write Box S-45, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GENERAL MAID, care of child and home for business couple; other help in household; live in or out. (Weston, Mass.) Call Waltham 1674-J.

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CIVIL ENGINEER—25 years' experience small and large projects, some nationally known, desires to contact company seeking services of high type, capable man. Write Box X-62, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ORGANIZER AND ADMINISTRATOR, with broad experience in regional, community and neighborhood planning; national and local housing; commercial and civic development fields; seeks opportunity for service. Write Box S-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BUSINESS WOMAN capable of taking care of office, handling correspondence, keeping books, etc., available for work anywhere. Write Box R-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPER, Christian Scientist, careful automobile driver, desires work. Write Box R-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Skilled Fur Craftsman with factory in wholesale district can give you exceptionally low rates on Remodeling, Repairing, and Custom-Made coats. Cleaning and Glazing also done at moderate rates. Ask for Mr. Armand, 148 West 30th St., N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur, CH. 4-1424.

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The Saga of Wake Island: 400 Men Against an Empire

HONOLULU, Dec. 29 (AP) — A moving narrative of the heroic 14 day defense of tiny Wake Island, released yesterday by the Navy, told how the defending marines, with only four planes in action, shot down at least a dozen Japanese planes and knocked out of action five enemy warships—three destroyers, a cruiser and a submarine.

Not until Dec. 22 in its final dispatch did the sadly outnumbered and overwhelmed garrison of less than 400 Marines admit defeat. Even then it reported "the issue is in doubt."

The last report from the mid-Pacific defense outpost 2,500 miles west of Honolulu said the enemy had gained a foothold and more ships and a transport were moving in.

A dramatic account, compiled from official dispatches which were sent while the battle raged, said:

"Official reports indicate that probably no military force in American history, not even the defenders of the Alamo, ever fought against greater odds nor with greater effect in view of those odds."

200 Planes Took Part

The account disclosed that "no fewer than 200 Japanese airplanes bombed and machine-gunned the tiny island's defenders," not including those which came over in the final attack. Their number is unknown.

The island had only 12 planes when the assault was launched—almost at the same time Pearl Harbor was attacked. Four of Wake Island's planes were in the air when the enemy appeared "in a low glide from a cloud bank."

Seven of the planes on the ground were rendered a total loss. Only remnants were salvaged from the eighth. The date of the initial attack was Dec. 8 on Wake Island because it lies west of the international dateline.

In the closing days of the siege, the defenders had only two planes. They finally were reduced to one against the relentless raiders, moving in with as many as 50 planes at one time "pulverizing" the beaches.

In the first raid, 25 of the defenders were killed and more than that number wounded.

By "pattern bombing" the Japanese had heavily damaged "practically every installation" on the island by the evening of Dec. 17.

The first attack from surface ships came on the third day of the battle.

"As dawn broke enemy warships started pumping shells to the flat and virtually shelterless atoll. There is practically no natural cover against bombardment on Wake. Except for man-made construction, its surface is bare and inhospitable. As the enemy warships opened fire, their aircraft came over in waves."

The Navy's account added: "Terse official dispatches make no mention of the garrison's feelings."

Text of Navy Account

The account of the heroic defense of Wake Island, as released by the Navy, follows:

This is part, and only a part, of the story of the Battle of Wake Island. Its compilation was taken from official dispatches sent while the battle raged, when time was precious and no words wasted. Therefore, it is devoid of any but the simplest facts.

The battle began almost at the same time as the assault launched against Pearl Harbor. The day and hour was different because Wake Island lies west of the international dateline. It was Sunday, the Seventh in Honolulu, Monday, the Eighth on Wake. The battle ended sometime after 5 p. m., Dec. 22, Wake time. That was the hour of the dispatching of the last report from Wake's defenders to headquarters of the 14th Naval District at Pearl Harbor. The report said that the enemy was on the island and that several ships and a transport were moving in. Shortly afterward the Wake radio fell silent, not to be heard again.

Official reports indicate that probably no military force in American history, not even the defenders of the Alamo, ever fought against greater odds nor with greater effect in view of those odds. The reports show that during the 14 days of Wake's siege not fewer than 200 Japanese planes bombed and machine-gunned the tiny Isle's defenders. This figure does not include those in the final attack, whereof the number is unknown. But as many as 50 bombers, some four-motored seaplanes, attacked the island in a single raid. During the closing days of the siege they (the defenders) had only two and finally one plane. These were patched together between flights. Nevertheless, Marine fliers, plus antiaircraft batteries, managed to bring down at least 12 enemy planes. After the first surprise attack, the enemy acquired a healthy respect for the defense combination and gave up low-altitude strafing and bombing for high-level attack. Even so, until the garrison was overwhelmed by a landing force, the Marines, fliers and antiaircraft batteries continued to give a good account of themselves.

Seven Planes Wrecked

The first attack on the eighth was made by between 20 and 30 twin-engined bombers, apparently of medium class. These were land planes and possibly from Japan's mandated islands south of Wake. They carried light bombs and were armed with incendiary cannon and machine guns. Four of the 12 Marine planes based on the island were in the air when the enemy appeared in a low glide out of a cloud bank. The other eight planes were being serviced. The enemy went for these at once. Seven were total losses from bomb hits and fire and only remnants of the eighth salvagable. The landing field was damaged but remained usable. Also, enemy bombs failed to find Marine stores and aviation gasoline. The gasoline supply of the Pan American Airways' base was ignited. Casualties in the first raid were heavy. Some 25 persons were killed and more than that number wounded.

Raid number two followed the next day at almost the same hour. About 20 bombers attacked, these including incendiaries in their bomb loads. Raid number three came before the day was over—this was the Ninth of December at Wake Island. Due to vigorous plane and antiaircraft defenses, damage was less severe than on Dec. 8.

The third day of the battle, Dec. 10, brought the fourth air raid and the first surface attack. As dawn broke, enemy warships started pumping shells onto the flat, virtually shelterless atoll. There is practically not a natural cover against bombardment on Wake. Except for man-made construction, its surface is bare and inhospitable. As the enemy warships opened fire, their aircraft came over in waves. Nevertheless Wake's guns replied with such good effect to this double attack that a light cruiser and destroyer were sunk. The defenders also had the satisfaction of chalking up a total of six enemy planes destroyed to and including this third day of the battle.

The effectiveness of Wake shore batteries, demonstrated by the sinking of two warships, evidently impressed the enemy, for although on that day two transports with escort cruisers and destroyers were sighted they made no effort to land troops. They held off beyond the range of shore batteries. The purpose of this delay soon was evident. Eighteen planes, making the fifth raid of the battle, appeared from the southwest. As in this day's earlier action the enemy was badly worsted. Although his bombs did no damage beyond further pulverizing beaches, two of his planes were shot down. Terse official dispatches made no mention of the garrison's feelings but the results of the blows exchanged Dec. 10 must have been encouraging. And after almost constant action for three days the Marines still had three planes. They lost only one out of the four with which they started the battle, eight having been destroyed on the ground out of the original force of 12.

Convoy Damaged

Dec. 11 was another bright day in the defense of Wake. Toward dawn a four-engined enemy seaplane attacked. Marine fliers were ready for it and promptly shot it down. Meanwhile, the convoy reappeared and defending fliers attacked this, severely damaging one of its vessels. A submarine, which was discovered, was attacked with bombs and sunk.

The enemy did not appear at Wake Dec. 12.

In early morning of Dec. 13, attacking by moonlight, large four-engined bombers came over the island. They were held off sufficiently by antiaircraft fire to prevent damage, although bombs dropped.

Dec. 14 was not so heartening. Nearly 50 enemy medium bombers came over in a succession of waves, the heaviest onslaught of the battle. Antiaircraft guns and planes brought down three and damaged several others. But of the Marines' three planes, one was destroyed on the ground and another washed out, landing in damaged condition, although the pilot escaped.

The Japanese used incendiary bullets and bombs in this raid and caused heavy damage. By pattern bombing they were able to cover much of the island areas with large numbers of planes. When the raid was over the Marine defenders had one plane left in service.

How the Marines were able to patch up another plane in the space of a few hours on the blacked-out island with wrecked facilities may never be known. But when daylight of the 15th came the Marines again had two planes.

During the night the ninth raid was made, but no serious damage was done.

On the 16th more than 25 bombers raided the island and again in the early evening of the 17th. By now practically every installation on the island was heavily damaged. The storehouse with spare parts and other material was gone, burned to the ground. The machine shop and blacksmith shop were wiped out. Frames of some of the buildings were standing but the roofs and walls were badly damaged.

On Dec. 18th a heavy force of bombers, apparently medium class two-engined craft which had carried out most of the raids, again attacked. They dropped heavy bombs which caused severe damage to buildings left standing.

Next day there was no raid, but on the 20th large numbers of dive-bombers, apparently operating from a carrier, attacked.

Air Defenses Shattered

On the 21st the enemy withheld his hand, then came back on the 22nd for the kill. Both land-based and carrier-operated planes attacked in large force—how large was never reported.

Among the carrier planes were modern fighters. Nevertheless, against these overwhelming odds, Wake's two planes went up to give battle. Several enemy planes were shot down, but one of the Wake pilots was lost and the second forced down, wounded. Wake had no further air defenses and the enemy closed in rapidly from sea after that. The island was shelled heavily and continuously, a barrage being laid down behind which the enemy began a landing attempt.

Early the morning of Dec. 22 Wake reported in the next to its final dispatch that the enemy was on the island. Then for the first time did the courageous garrison admit the battle was lost and even then in as gallant a bit of understatement as a brave man ever wrote.

"The issue is in doubt," the dispatch related. That was the end. The last report said the enemy had gained a foothold and that more ships and a transport were moving in. Even in this final phase the Wake batteries blasted away with great effect.

The last phrase of the last dispatch was the statement that two of the enemy destroyers had been disabled. In all, the Wake garrison shot down at least a dozen enemy planes and took a toll of at least five enemy warships—three destroyers, a cruiser, and a submarine.

Text of Pledges to Philippines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—The text of President Roosevelt's communication to the people of the Philippines follows:

News of your gallant struggle against the Japanese aggressor has elicited the profound admiration of every American. As President of the United States I know that I speak for all our people on this solemn occasion.

The resources of the United States, of the British Empire of the Netherlands East Indies and of the Chinese Republic have been dedicated by their people to the utter and complete defeat of the Japanese war lords. In this great struggle of the Pacific, the loyal Americans of the Philippine Islands are called upon to play a crucial role.

They have played, and they are playing tonight, their part with the greatest gallantry.

As President, I wish to express to them my feeling of sincere admiration for the fight they are now making.

The people of the United States will never forget what the people of the Philippine Islands are doing this day and will do in the days to come. I give to the people of the Philippines my solemn pledge that their freedom will be redeemed and their independence established and protected.

The entire resources, in men and material, of the United States stand behind that pledge.

It is not for me or for the people of this country to tell you where your duty lies. We are engaged in a great and common cause. I count on every Philippine man, woman and child to do his duty. We will do ours.

Navy Communique

The Navy Department communique follows:

The Navy Department announced the Japanese Government is circulating rumors for the obvious purpose of persuading the United States to disclose the location and intentions of the American Pacific Fleet.

It is obvious that these rumors are intended and directed at the Philippine Islands.

The Philippines may rest assured that while the United States Navy will not be tricked into disclosing vital information, the fleet is not idle.

The United States Navy is following an intensive and well planned campaign against the Japanese forces which will result in positive assistance to the defense of the Philippine Islands.

Japan Broke Hague Accord In Manila Raid

WASHINGTON, Dec 29 (AP)—A plainly-worded clause in the Hague Convention of 1907, which Japan's representatives signed, expressly outlawed such attack on civilians as the air bombardment of defenseless Manila.

Article 25 of the regulations says:

"The attack or bombardment, by whatever means, of towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings which are undefended is prohibited."

This was the clause invoked by the Navy in the Dec. 26 communiqué which said that "Manila has been declared an open city as defined in the Hague Convention (V) of 1907, annex, article 25."

"Our forces have complied with the stipulations of that convention," the Navy added.

The War Department at the same time published a notice from Gen. Douglas MacArthur that the Philippine Capital had been declared an open city, undefended.

Signed by Japanese

Assailed for hours by unopposed Japanese bombers, Manila thus joined European cities that have been ruthlessly attacked in the last two years, other notable instances being Rotterdam and Belgrade.

The Hague Convention to eliminate as many barbarities as possible from war was formally signed by two representatives of the Japanese Emperor, Keiroku Tsudzuki and Aimaro Sato.

American Government authorities took the position that the War and Navy Departments' statements reinforcing the formal proclamation of General MacArthur constituted ample notification, in view of the speed and certainty of modern communications. Communiqués are freely broadcast and presumably are transcribed in Tokyo.

Whether other measures were taken to make sure that the Japanese were put on notice could not be ascertained immediately.

Case of Paris Cited

When Paris was threatened by the advancing Nazi armies 18 months ago, the French Government went to the extreme of sending notice to the Germans through American diplomatic channels that the city would not be defended.

Once troops and weapons were withdrawn from Manila the Philippine Capital lacked further means of military defense. In the walled inner city, which was the target of the most savage Japanese air attack, were situated General MacArthur's former headquarters—the historic, Spanish-built Fort Santiago—and the "Post of Manila," barracks of the 31st Infantry, but these have no fixed defenses, officials said.

The nearest fixed fortifications are more than 20 miles distant at the entrance to Manila Bay and were designed to deny this waterway to a foe coming in from the South China Sea rather than to defend the city from land attack.

The War Department in its field manual issued for the guidance of commanders in military operations directs meticulous observance of the Hague international agreements.

Strike of Welders Ends, But Key Issue Remains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 29—A strike of welders at San Francisco Bay shipyards has ended satisfactorily as far as the yards are concerned but the jurisdictional issues of the controversy remain unsettled.

Production in the shipyards is once again in full momentum, according to Dean Jennings, spokesman for the Office of Emergency Management on the West Coast, following the decision of locals of the United Brotherhood of Welders, Cutters and Helpers of America in the San Francisco region to put their case against the American Federation of Labor before the new War Labor Board.

The dispute by the welders is not against Bay shipyards; neither is it a jurisdictional argument of the usual type. It is the discontent of a group of workmen with a system which they have fought for approximately 24 years, and it is a system maintained by the American Federation of Labor.

Points at Issue

The situation briefly is this:

The welders have never been recognized as a craft by the A. F. of L. The acetylene torch has been declared a tool of the craft where welding is needed. It can be a tool for electricians, plumbers, steel workers, hod-carriers, electricians, and so on, some 150 crafts in all. But a welder as such is not entitled to belong to a craft of welders or his own craft union, under A. F. of L. rules.

The difficulty with this situation, as it affects the welders, is that they must belong to whatever A. F. of L. union which at the moment has a demand for workers. If a welder gets a job in metal work he must be a member of that union. If it's doing electrical welding it must be the electricians' union, and so on. It means he must pay initiation fees and monthly dues to each such union where he might be called to work. He can't pay just one initiation fee and one set of monthly dues. To be employed in the different crafts he must belong to those unions.

'Tribute' Money

It is estimated by Ralph Sheafe and other spokesmen of the U. W. C. H. A. here that this A. F. of L. system of dues and fees brings the Federation $27,000,000 a year from the welders alone. They call this "tribute" money.

Furthermore, if a welder has joined an electricians' union, say, and then should be called to a job as welder in a shipyard on metals, he would have to keep up his monthly dues to the electrical union even though he wasn't working in that work, or else, if he dropped his dues, be reinstated by paying a penalty fee of $100 and a six-months percentage out of his wages. "This tribute" is simply too much, Mr. Sheafe declared.

The A. F. of L. position, of course, is that its nonrecognition of welding as a craft has not been challenged by the Navy Department, the Maritime Commission, or the Office of Production Management.

At least one naval official has upheld the welders' position, however. He is Admiral C. S. Freeman, Commandant of the Thirteenth Naval District, who on Oct. 8 urged the Navy Department to conduct a "full and exhaustive review" of the conditions under which welders work.

Welders point out that welding today is a skilled trade, requiring many months of training, and they charge that it is being sabotaged by A. F. of L. craft unions by quick in-training programs in order to keep the welders from obtaining a union of their own.

Merit Now Rules Army Promotions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—On the eve of a vast expansion of the land forces, the War Department has ordered that the accompanying temporary promotion of Army officers be based entirely on demonstrated merit.

Setting aside the remnants of the time-honored peacetime system of advancement based mainly on length of service, the order followed a 1917-1918 precedent.

It is expected to lower the average age nearer to levels prevailing in the British and German Armies, a long-standing War Department objective, as well as to open the way to the top for youthful officers of proved capability.

Red Cross to Aid Families Of Victims of Japanese

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Chairman Norman H. Davis has directed the 3,740 chapters of the American Red Cross to render all possible assistance to the families of those killed or wounded in the defense of the Philippines, Hawaii and other Pacific outposts.

Mr. Davis also urged that dependents of American fighters killed or injured in the Pacific go to their local Red Cross Chapters "for aid in meeting the needs arising from the war."

U. S. Ace Downs Japanese Planes In Solo Battles Over Philippines

Wide World-Associated Press

MANILA, Dec. 29—Thumbnail portrait of one of America's leading fighting pilots:

Long hours of practice in acrobatic flying bore fruit recently when Lieut. Boyd "Buzz" Wagner of Johnstown, Pa., found himself over the air field established at Vigan by the Japanese.

With Lieut. Russell M. Church as "wingman," Lieutenant Wagner had gone out on a reconnaissance mission. Fliers often hunt in pairs. They give each other protection. A wingman flies just off the wing of his leader.

Suddenly Lieutenant Church's ship was struck by antiaircraft fire. Forcing his burning plane into a half-mile dive, he released his bombs. He made no effort to bail out. His plane crashed.

Lieutenant Wagner saw his companion fall. He flew over the field. His guns swept the parked enemy ships with bullets. Five times he flew over his target.

During one of his zooms an enemy plane took off. Lieutenant Wagner throttled back, letting his enemy gain a little headway. When he finally opened fire, his guns tore a wing off the enemy ship.

It was typical of the flier, who is expected to receive the Distinguished Service Cross for his exploits in the Battle of the Philippines, to prepare for air combat the hard way—by meeting every emergency he could think of in mock combat ahead of the outbreak of war.

In the last few days he has shot his way out of an attack of five enemy planes. He has attacked as many planes lone-handed, shooting down two, and returned unscathed. In the attack on Vigan Lieutenant Church and Lieutenant Wagner scored hit after hit on Japanese planes on the airport. At least 10 were destroyed. A fuel depot was left in flames.

U. S. Destroyers Bombed in Asia

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Navy Department announced Dec. 27 that two United States destroyers sustained "minor damage" during enemy bombing attacks in the Far East but there were no casualties.

The Navy made the announcement in its Communiqué No. 19 summarizing the situation up to noon, eastern standard time, today.

In the Eastern Pacific, the communiqué said, enemy submarines still are operating in the West Coast shipping lanes but due to "effective counter measures," they are experiencing great difficulty in making their attacks.

The communiqué declared also that counter measures against enemy submarines patrolling in the Hawaiian area were being vigorously prosecuted. The text of the communiqué follows:

Far East — During enemy bombing attacks two of our destroyers sustained minor damage. There were no casualties to personnel.

Eastern Pacific—Enemy submarines still are operating in the West Coast shipping lanes. Due to the effective counter measures adopted by our forces they are experiencing greater difficulty in prosecuting their attacks.

Central Pacific—Countermeasures against enemy submarines patrolling in the Hawaiian area are being vigorously prosecuted.

Atlantic Theater—There are no new developments to report.

Naval Funds Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has approved provision by Congress of a $310,000,000 fund for construction of shore facilities and public works by the Navy, including $75,000,000 for emergency expansion at overseas operating bases.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Onlooker

Robert Weir, Camp Ord, Monterey, Calif.

Recent Army maneuvers in Yosemite Park aroused the keen interest of this local inhabitant.

Daily Anecdote

The Ideal Confidant

Many great men have longed for the perfect confidant, the kind of confidant Henry Adams enjoyed in the person of his charming young niece, who came to visit the great historian in his Washington home.

During dinner the pair chatted lightly on subjects of mutual interest. Afterwards they repaired to the library, where Adams, comfortably settled in a huge easy-chair, began to talk, softly at first, as though to himself, and then with increased vigor and animation as he went on to speak of the great mysteries of time and eternity, of the changing destinies of man, and of his own great dreams and aspirations. Although this was all far over her pretty head, the young woman listened with breathless attention, sensing that she was being told of many profound and wonderful things.

Presently the great historian interrupted himself to ask, "Do you know why I have told you all this?"

"No, uncle," said Adams, "you would not understand a word of it, and will never quote me."

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: "There is an increasing demand in this country for currency," declares the editor of a financial journal. Can this be news?

Chicago Daily News: They say [natural] science now has isolated particles even smaller than the objects which throw putts out of line for the fussy golfer.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Galvanizing Keeps Iron From Rusting?

When bare iron and steel are exposed to air, particularly to moist air, the surface of the exposed metal is likely to rust. What happens is that the oxygen of the air unites with the metal to form an oxide, and the metal oxide is rust.

To keep iron from rusting, then, we should protect it from contact with oxygen. One effective method of protecting iron from rust is by a process known as galvanizing. Galvanizing takes its name from Luigi Galvani, an eighteenth century anatomist. The galvanometer also was named for Galvani.

Galvanizing is a process of coating the surface of iron with zinc. At first this was accomplished by an electrolytic process, but today the "hot dip" method of coating the iron with zinc is more widely used.

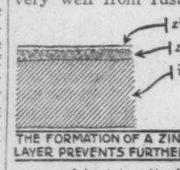
In the hot dip method, the iron is first cleaned with a warm solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. Then it is passed through a flux of sal-ammoniac, from whence it goes to the molten zinc.

Other methods of galvanizing iron include a cold process known as electrogalvanizing—heating the iron in the presence of zinc dust and spraying the iron with molten zinc.

The characteristic mottled appearance of the surface of galvanized iron is due to the fact that as the zinc cools it deposits crystals of zinc on the iron.

The value of zinc as a protecting coating for iron is due largely to the fact that zinc (which is not affected by dry air or by oxygen at ordinary temperatures) under moist atmospheric conditions becomes coated with a grayish-white layer of zinc carbonate, and this layer of carbonate serves to protect the zinc from further corrosion.

While galvanizing protects iron very well from rust, it is, however, subject to attack by sulphurous compounds, and consequently should not be used where it is likely to be subjected to contact with solid, liquid, or gaseous forms of such substances.



THE FORMATION OF A ZINC CARBONATE LAYER PREVENTS FURTHER CORROSION.

W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Western Siberia, capital Novo-Sibirsk; Eastern Siberia, capital Irkutsk.
2. Colorado Springs, Colorado.
3. Terminus of the Burma Road in southwestern China.
4. A military airfield at Tacoma, Washington.
5. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City will be when it is completed; the full length of the interior was recently opened.
6. One of the Philippine Islands.
7. Famous scenic point on the rail trip across the Andes Mountains.
8. Oklahoma.
9. Hungary; 180 miles to the Danube; the March River.
10. In India; a Hindu.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Bill Rankin, Southgate, Calif.

Readers are invited to submit captions for this photograph, and on Monday, January 12, the best 10, with the names of the contributors, will be published on this page. Write your title for this pictured story on the back of a postal card and address it to Daily Features Editor.

In Lighter Vein

Built for Appearance

Donald Klopfer, one of the partners of Random House, book publishers, tells the story of an English lord who once bought a specially bound book from a famous English bookbinder known as Sangorski. Hardly a week after the book had been delivered, the lord brought it back to Sangorski.

"Your precious binding has cracked straight down the back!" he grumbled.

Sangorski took the book, frowning as he examined it closely. Suddenly his jaw dropped, and his face clouded up with rage as he screamed, "You've been reading this book!"—Business Week.

The Mystery

"Doesn't that water ever freeze?" asked a couple of women tourists as they watched the Thermopolis (Wyo.) hot spring—temperature 135 degrees—bubble from the earth. The next morning the women drove their car, its radiator spouting steam, into a filling station. "I can't understand it," said one. "The guide at the big spring told us the water never froze, so we drained the radiator and refilled it with spring water. And now the radiator's frozen solid!"—A. P.

Defense Courses

Brown University's defense courses include Russian, cryptanalysis, map reading and construction, and gunnery.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Andino, Gen. Tiburcio Carías (tē-bo͝or′-syō kä-rē′-äs än-dē′-nō)—President of Honduras.

Baldomir, Alfredo (äl-frä′-thō bäl′-dō-mēr′) — President of Uruguay.

Baudouin, Paul (pōl bō′-dwăn′) — Vichy's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Ljotitch, Dimiter — Popular spelling for Dimitrije Ljotić—(dē-mē′-trē-yā lyō′-tĕch) — A political figure in Serbia, influential in the movement against Nazi occupation.

Maniu, Dr. Juliu — Popular spelling for Iuliu Maniu—(yo͞o′-lû mä-nû′) — Leader of the Rumanian Transylvanian Party.

Réthy, Princess of (rā′-tē′) —Title of the bride of King Leopold of Belgium.

Salazar, Dr. Antonio de Oliveira (ăn-tō′-nyo͞o thē ō′-lē-vā′-rä sä-lä-zär′) — Premier, Foreign Minister, and War Minister of Portugal.

Scavenius, Eric (ā′-rĭk skä-vā′-nĭ-o͞os) — Foreign Minister of Denmark.

Troncoso, Jesús María (hä-so͞os′ mä-rē′-ä trông-kō′-sō)—Minister of the Dominican Republic in Washington.

Valdés, Gen. Basilio (bä-sē′-lyō väl-dās′)—Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Cavite (kä-vē′-tä) — Site of American navy yard at Manila.

Kwangtung (gwäng′-do͞ong′) —Chinese province facing Hong Kong on the South China coast.

Palau Islands (pä-lou′)—Japanese-mandated islands southeast of Manila.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cōnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Quotation

I vow to thee, my country, all earthly things above—
Entire and whole and perfect, the service of my love.
—Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice

Just for Fun—

Gene Carr

"This list is for your cook—it contains my son's favorite dishes!"

Odd Signs

Motto over Henry Ford's fireplace: "Chop your wood and it will warm you twice."

Sign in a pleasure boat on the Suir, Ireland: "The chairs in the cabin are for the ladies. Gentlemen are requested not to make use of them until the ladies are seated."

A photographer in Tia Juana, Mexico has this sign prominently displayed in his waiting room: "We charge extra for a second setting."

Sign in Berlin: "When the air raid alarm sounds, go immediately to the shelters. Our Führer sets an example by always being first to go to the air raid shelter."

Florists' sign in Chicago: "Budlong & Blum."

On a gate at Pickfair, the home of Mary Pickford in Beverly Hills, Hollywood, appeared this sign: "This is the end of the road—Sorry!"

Where Would You Find—

1. The capital of Siberia?
2. Colorado College?
3. Kunming?
4. McChord Field?
5. The largest Gothic cathedral in the world?
6. Palawan?
7. Uspallata Pass?
8. The State whose flower is the mistletoe?
9. The Morava River?
10. A Gentoo?

(Answers appear on this page)

Sixty Cents a Letter!

A university professor of business education figures that the average business letter costs 60 cents, in dictation, typing, supplies and overhead.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

United States—Their Country

[Tacoma (Wash.) News Tribune]

Sumner, Wash.

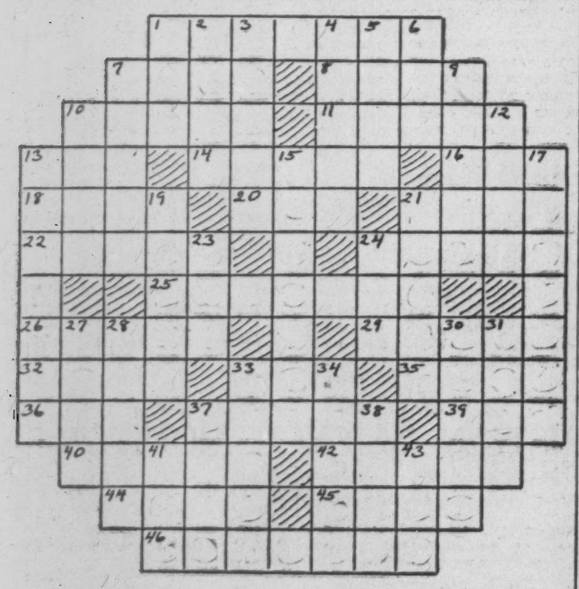
Superintendent of Schools Wade Calavan, at a morning high school assembly, spoke to the students, urging kindness and understanding among them, a great many of whom are Japanese. As he finished speaking, Kiyoshi Okada, senior, who has been prominent in athletics and other school activities, arose, asking if he might say a few words. Kiyoshi spoke on behalf of the Japanese students, voicing their appreciation for the kindness shown them by the other boys and girls, and went on to say that they feel the same spirit of loyalty to the United States that the others do, as they, too, are American citizens. He said that while it is true that Japan is at war with the United States, it is not their country that is at war, but merely their race, because America is their country. And then Kiyoshi turned to Superintendent Calavan, and asked if he might lead the assembly in the flag salute. As the teachers and students followed him in this ceremony, many eyes were filled with tears, and a new feeling of brotherhood was among them.

A Verse for Today . . .

And the Lord will create upon every dwelling place of Mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night: for upon all the glory shall be a defence.
—Isa. 4:5.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What people inhabit region at western end of Pyrenees?
7—Who is wife of Punch?
8—Corn crake is what bird?
10—Wood of what tree is durable and fragrant?
11—What is a strap for sharpening a razor?
13—Near the ground.
14—What athlete of Crotons was noted for his amazing strength (poss.)?
15—Bushy clump is what?
18—Notion.
20—What river of France flows from Jura Mountains to Rhone?
21—What is a kind of slipper without quarter?
22—Helen Porter Mitchell gained fame on operatic stage under what name?
24—What is a passageway to seats in a theater?
25—What plants are prized for beauty and strangeness of their flowers?
26—What is an open passage through a wood?
29—What city of India would you visit to see the famous Jama Masjid?
32—Where is Athlone?
33—Conjunction.
35—If it rains on St. Swithin's Day, it is said to do what during next 40 days?
36—Turf.
37—What is first name of Miss Venner, heroine of novel by Oliver W. Holmes?
39—Small cask is what?
40—What is an independent kingdom between India and Tibet?
42—What are the parts out of which any physical quantity is built up?
44—"Retrousse" describes what?
45—Not any.
46—What is a flag emblematic of championship?

Down

1—Young girl in her first season of society is called what?
2—Who was first man?
3—What country would you visit to see the cedars of Lebanon?
4—What is the Canada porcupine?
5—Devours.
6—What title is prefixed to Christian name of a knight?
7—Precious stone is what?
9—What is a flowering water plant represented in ancient Egyptian art?
10—What is a system of signals for communication by telegraph?
12—What is a place where votes are cast?
13—What French city is famous for its porcelain?
15—What plants grow on rocks, bark, etc.?
17—Who is author of "Sorrell and Son"?
19—Habitation.
21—Harpagon is what in Molière's comedy?
23—Exist.
24—To find the sum of.
27—What creature is a symbol of ambition?
28—What Tennyson hero returned after many years to find his wife married to another?
30—Scene of what opera by Delibes is laid in India?
31—Hastens.
33—What is Arabella's surname in "Pickwick Papers"?
34—Temple of whom at Ephesus was one of Seven Wonders of World?
37—Comfort.
38—What English town is celebrated for its school for boys?
41—What is a small, sharp, quick explosive sound?
43—Toronto is in what Canadian province (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Looks Like Some of That "Red Tape"*

By Le Pelley

NOW WHAT DO YOU THINK YOU'RE DOING !?
I'M PUTTING "STICKUM TAPE" ON THE CLUB-HOUSE WINDOW IN CASE OF AN AIR RAID !
PREVENTS FLYING GLASS, YOU KNOW...
WELL- !
!!
OH, BUDDY !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, So That's It?*

By Rodgers

"I wonder how long this cold spell will last," Sponge meowed today—
"I don't see why you should care," I wagged.
"As far as I can see, you spend most of your time lying on the window sill in the sun, no matter what the weather is outside!"
That may be so," said she," But there is a difference! In cold weather I sit here to get warm but when it's warm outside I just like sitting here!"
?-?
Hm-m – I'm glad she cleared (?) that up!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bad Caws for a Good Cause*

By The Hagers

"TELL ME ABOUT THE CROWS' PROGRESS. WAS THEIR GOOD WILL TOUR A SUCCESS?"
"THEY GOT ALONG ALL RIGHT UNTIL THEY STARTED IN TO SING," SAID BILL.
"ONE PLACE THEY SANG – I'LL DEMONSTRATE – 'WAY DOWN YONDER IN THE CORNFIELD,' MATE.
THE FARMERS FLED THE NEIGHBORHOOD TO SEE IF THEIR SCARECROWS STILL STOOD."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Safety

Among the many proverbs of King Solomon is one which every American might ponder with profit at this time. The proverb reads: "The horse is prepared against the day of battle: but safety is of the Lord."

The possibility of American cities being bombed should not be exaggerated, but cannot be ignored. Prompt, intelligent civilian defense activity is essential. To be effective, it requires mental, spiritual, and physical preparation on the part of every individual.

In the mental and spiritual realm, the first requisite is a clear understanding that man's main reliance is on God, and on His comforting assurances of protection to those who turn to Him in time of trouble.

Such a realization precludes fear, and enables individuals and organizations to proceed with outward defense preparations calmly, wisely, and with a right sense of proportion. There must be this freedom from the panic and confusion usually attendant on fear, to permit the necessary cool analysis of the situation, judicious determination of areas most likely to be attacked, and the efficient utilization and distribution of defense mechanism.

Enemy bombers will not disconcert a people who, having taken adequate human precautions, in obedience to official instructions, to prepare "against the day of battle," stand confident in the knowledge that "safety is of the Lord."

Strategy

If President Roosevelt's message of reassurance was addressed chiefly to the Filipinos, the Navy Department's supporting statement was aimed primarily at impetuous Americans. Ever since Pearl Harbor the amateur strategists—probably 70 per cent of the population—have been saying: "Where is the Navy?" "Why didn't they catch those Japanese carriers?" "Why didn't they relieve Wake?" "Why don't they help the Filipinos?"

Probably the Washington statement that "the Navy is not idle" will only redouble the speculations of these Monday-morning quarterbacks. Impatience is natural with all of us under the circumstances.

It is safe to say that the public would be satisfied with the Navy's answers to its questions—if the Navy could answer without giving information to the enemy. Japanese admirals would like very much to know where the Navy is. They might like to know why their carriers were not caught—if they used carriers.

The simplest guess about the lack of relief for Wake and the Philippines is that the Navy is concentrating on coming to grips with the main Japanese fleet, knowing that if that can be destroyed, all Tokyo's conquests will be freed. There are also great though perhaps not obvious difficulties about getting the ships and planes required into the best position, aside from the fact that much American strength was in the Atlantic and some in the Pacific was knocked out by the first blows.

Ships require bases and supplies, planes require bases and supplies. For ships there are neither in all the thousands of miles between Hawaii and Malaya. Cavite has served a few cruisers, submarines and destroyers, but if the fleet went to the Philippines, running for hundreds of miles the risk of Japanese submarine and land-based air attack, it would have to go another thousand miles to Singapore for a base.

For fighter planes the situation is the same. They cannot hop far enough to reach American-controlled landing fields, cannot make more than half the distance to the first one in Hawaii. They must go by plane carrier or merchant ship—supposing they are all ready to go, with all the ground forces and equipment they require. Here is a place where sea-power is indispensable to air-power—getting fighter planes across oceans. Even the big bombers which went from Pearl Harbor to Manila before the war started were cited for an unusual feat. Now part of the route is threatened by Japanese planes.

Even a meager survey of some of the problems in organizing and dispatching an effective force to such a great distance should persuade Americans to have patience—well, some patience. The knowledge that in the end the rightfulness of their cause and the great resources they command will certainly bring victory should make patience a bit easier. Meanwhile they can do much to keep their cause shining bright and to speed the transforming of resources into effective weapons.

In Washington—and Moscow

World strategy against the Axis has been shaping up even faster than official announcements indicated. Mr. Churchill's visit to Washington, dramatic evidence of the pace at which history was moving, told only part of the story. While the Congress of the United States was responding with enthusiastic and prolonged applause to the British Prime Minister's eloquent tribute to Russian resistance, plans were going forward in Moscow to weld that resistance firmly into a world plan.

In the Soviet capital, Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, accompanied by high British military officials, and in conference with Mr. Stalin and Mr. Molotoff, was heading for an understanding that was to fit neatly into the pattern worked out by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt. It is significant that representatives of Britain in the Near East and of China also attended these conferences. Between Washington and Moscow virtually the entire battleground of the war has been covered.

More than that; for while Mr. Churchill in his address to Congress looked beyond the war to the building of a community of nations which should prevent further outbreaks against the common security, the conversations in Moscow were also concerned with "post-war organization and peace."

It is not too early to be laying a strategy to win the peace. People who realize this will be encouraged by the news that the statesmen who have to put the winning of the war before all else are yet facing up to the difficult implications which arise from the character of the partnership which aggression has forced upon its victims.

It is no secret that many Europeans are apprehensive of the course that an unchecked Russian power might take on the Continent. Democratic peoples do not pretend that the Soviet Union is fighting for the same kind of freedom that the great democracies cherish. They have been united in war not so much by common aims as by common dangers. But it is not beyond possibility that in meeting those dangers they will discover much common ground. "Organization of peace and security" can furnish a common aim.

Meanwhile the job to be done is a military one. It has been expedited in an unforeseeable way by the conferences in Moscow. These meetings were planned before Japan attacked the United States. They evidently were intended only to co-ordinate British and Russian efforts. But in the world's struggle against Nazi-sponsored aggression they have assumed double importance as part of a plan that became world-wide before they were concluded.

Housewife's Diary

We haven't been privileged to peek at the Southern housewife's diary recently reported as rounding out its thirty-first year. But we can imagine what we would like in our housewife's diary. . . .

The first parting with Jimmy as he was left, wide-eyed and alert, in the care of the kindergarten teacher. The day Junior paraded around the house in his first "longies," proud as a peacock and trying to act as if he weren't bursting with the event. Sister's high-school graduation, all in white—all the other seniors appeared as background. The time Brother's band came out first in the "all-State," and he rushed up afterwards, so excited he forgot he "mustn't be kissed in public," and threw his arms around "Mom."

The letter from George in the city. The day George and Emily were married, in which Mother lives all over again her own wedding day.

The first grandbaby. Was there ever anything like it? Grandmother holds it, looks at it. Her own—same's her own, anyhow—and yet not quite her very own. Her son's. Strange.

The silver wedding anniversary, and she at last gets the lovely tray she has always longed for. But it isn't so much the silver; it's the bright and shining memories of the big and little glad happenings that have built to this hour, and will continue. . . .

A diary kept between daily home duties is like a dear friend. It is pointed all over with signposts to the high lights of one's own joys and those of loved ones. It doesn't record history. But its little fragments of small talk speak volumes—in happiness.

There can be no doubt about the honor attached to membership in Wake Island's 400.

Remember Pearl Harbor? Now the Japs are bringing unity to the Filipinos.

The Bookshelf

Call to Freedom

Dr. Svetislav-Sveta Petrovitch, author of FREE YUGOSLAVIA CALLING (New York: Greystone Press. $3), is an eloquent Serbian journalist who traveled over most of Europe as a representative of Serbian papers and subsequently added to his fame by broadcasting from Paris to his own Yugoslav people. After the collapse of France, he sought refuge in the United States, whence he continued his broadcasts through WRUL.

Dr. Petrovitch is a rather typical representative of the Serbian intelligentsia that was developed after the founding of Yugoslavia. He is agile, versatile, fluent and fiery. He speaks a number of languages, has an acquaintance with several literatures, has met many prominent people, has a wide knowledge of world events, is very sure of himself and has forceful opinions.

His opinions, usually determined by the prevailing attitude of his particular group. His book reveals the same shortcoming. Yugoslavia's call is converted by Dr. Petrovitch almost into a shriek.

This, however, is not entirely out of place. There come critical moments when shrieks may be very useful. And no people would be more justified in shrieking now than the Serbs, for none has been braver and none has suffered more. None understands the Hitler menace better.

Dr. Petrovitch describes his experiences in France, before and during its collapse, tells of his acquaintance with Laval and other French authoritarians, and stoutly defends the French people. He thinks the crushing of France was due not to any cowardice on their part, but to the treason of a few leaders. He pays high tribute to the courage of Herriot, and confidently asserts that the French people will "come back."

He gives several chapters to Poland and Czechoslovakia and devotes the last 125 pages to his own land, Yugoslavia. He shows clearly that Belgrade was not pushed or tricked into resistance by American diplomats or any other foreign influence, but that the Serbian people themselves, in town and country, arose to oppose the domination of the Nazis. He shows how dull is the perception of those appeasers who try to justify their own lethargy by charging that the Serbs were tricked into defending their independence.

The Serbs are anything but babes in the woods. They know more about the price of liberty than most other people in the world. Five centuries they have been singing epic folk songs about fighting for freedom. A full 125 years they actually fought for it. The winning of freedom, the defense of freedom, and the enjoyment of freedom is their specialty. They don't have to be told by strangers from afar about the terrible weight of tyrannical yokes.

So when Hitler tried to enslave them they refused to bow their heads. They paid a terrible price for their resistance, and are still paying it—and are still resisting. They will endure to the end and will share in freedom's triumph.

Yugoslavia has the right to call the world to freedom's front. R. H. M.

Our Readers Say—

"What Are We Fighting For?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently you published a letter from a reader containing the sentence: "Let us each ask everyone we meet, every day until the answer comes—this vital question: What are we fighting for?"

On Sunday, December 7, this question was answered by bombs at Pearl Harbor; on Thursday, December 11, it was answered by war declarations of Germany and Italy. Enraged evil, forced at last to take off the mask of deception, screamed: "America must no longer live." And thus becomes apparent the complete answer to the question: "What are we fighting for?"

With lend-lease, the United States openly accepted world leadership proffered by the embattled free countries and became the arsenal of democracy. Now by unanimous election of the enemies of democracy, America accepts world leadership in the warfare for their extermination. It is well that world leadership comes thus unsolicited.

For 150 years America has proved that a vast continent can harbor all races of men, Japanese and English, Germans and Jews, Italians and Greeks, in freedom and in peace. Now the great mantle of love that is exemplified by America is to be spread to embrace the planet, the undivided garment.

With a high vision of world peace after the pattern of American freedom, no hate of person can pull the trigger or release the bomb. On this basis, Valley Forge and Gettysburg were fought to attain and preserve national peace. The War of the Forties is being fought, and the Peace of the Forties will be fought to establish international peace. DUMONT BEERBOWER

"To Enrich the Few"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I enjoy reading the Monitor because it clears my thinking and gives me an uplifted view of world conditions. I am especially grateful for your reminders about the evils of the liquor traffic.

The slogan, so much heard now, "Remember Pearl Harbor," is an excellent one, but not for its implied meaning, that of retaliation. We on the Pacific coast recall with shame that America sold Japan the oil for their airplanes and the scrap iron for the shrapnel now falling in the Philippines.

For selfish reasons the brewery interests, run by men who never consider their brothers' weakness, are using grain for drink which makes less efficient every man who uses it. This war calls for clear heads, alert minds, active hands, and quick eyes.

No athletic coach or trainer in any sport will allow his young men to use liquor or tobacco when in training. Our Army and Navy permit the use of that which dulls and deadens and makes unfit for active service the young men in our camps. From the advertising shown, one would think that soldiers and sailors were in training for the purpose of helping the sale of tobacco and beer. Like the sales of oil and scrap iron to Japan, this may enrich the few at the expense of thousands.

Tacoma, Wash. JENNIE F. W. JOHNSON

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

In No Mood for Another "Pearl Harbor"

A German's View of the Essentials of Peace

All is not Nazism in Germany. There are individuals in the Reich who have kept some perspective and are groping toward a higher solution for Germany's problems, and those of Europe. One German Christian set down his mental struggles. He sent the record out to the Western democracies with an appeal for understanding of certain German traits, especially in the peace settlement. Through reliable neutral sources the letter reached this newspaper. Excerpts follow.

I write my Christian brethren in America the following lines at a time when America's entry into the war seems to be only a question of time. Entrance into the war will involve you Americans with a tremendous responsibility in the construction of a sane postwar world.

Today more than ever it is of great importance to consider the distinction between a people or nation and its government.

Whatever form it may take, the government justifies its existence by serving the common good of those over whom it is placed. In its attempt to serve the common good, we Germans believe that it is more important that the government protect the social units of family, occupation, religion, and nation rather than the individual liberties of its citizens. For after all, the well-being of the individual citizens cannot be firmly established without the security and well-being of the social units.

Of course, almost all Americans have the conviction that a sound international order must be based on democracy. If this means co-operation rather than domination, every person of good will will agree. If it means that every nation must accept a democratic constitution, it is a hopeless illusion.

If after a victory of Great Britain and the United States over Fascism and National Socialism, a democratic regime were imposed on Germany and Italy, the result would not be order but general chaos. For a democracy of the parliamentary type is not something that can be imposed upon a people. It is something which if it is to endure must grow organically from the people themselves. To make parliamentary democracy in Germany a *conditio sine qua non* of any future peace settlement would be a fatal mistake indeed. It would turn our country into the center of a European turmoil from which would again come some radical "ism" which would be a danger to the western world.

* * *

Released from authority in an orgy of individualism, the German people only become ripe for a dictator and a swing in the opposite extreme. Then comes an orgy of discipline and leveling which not only gives the people a strong framework in which to perform their duty and express their great virtues of orderliness and diligence but also cuts down all those fine and beautiful expressions of German individualism which are found in German literature, music, philosophy, and religion. This was the history of recent years ending in Hitlerism, which is the greatest curse which has ever descended upon the free German spirit, though it has done wonders in harnessing German energy to a definite task.

The American idea of regionalism, though a very good idea, contains the same danger of an unwise generalization of the system of parliamentary democracy. The day of the national State is past. Parts of the individual State sovereignty must be shifted to a regional federation of States, eventually crowned by some sort of world organization.

If I am not mistaken, all suggestions of regional organization made so far by American writers are based on the application of the system of parliamentary democracy. This I believe to be wrong, partly because regional representation cannot be based on population. Japan would never join a Far Eastern union if that meant submission to the numerical strength of China, nor would England submit to a dominance by Germany based on her numerical strength. Even parties and an unequal system of proportional representation could hardly be created to give fair representation. The only solution seems to be to entrust leadership to those nations which have shown their material and spiritual strength in the long process of history and to make this leadership acceptable by a guarantee of large cultural autonomy to the smaller nations within the regional union and by the guarantee of autonomy and stability for the organic social units of which I have spoken.

* * *

Another error against which I would like to warn my American friends in a future peace settlement is the reintroduction of liberal economy in Germany. For many reasons, some historical and some immediate, the German people have turned away from the free play of economic forces and have chosen planned economy with far-reaching State controls as the form of economic life most suited to their character and economic position.

Many of us Germans are aware of the crimes we have committed in recent years as a group. We would like to place the blame upon a small clique of brutal and ruthless leaders, but in honest moments we must admit that our own indolence was partly to blame. Right-thinking people in Germany have recognized the mistakes of the past and would like to make amends and live with their neighbors in peace. The primary condition is, they feel, to restore the goods stolen from the Jews and the occupied countries. We, however, also demand as our Christian right that in the period of reconstruction our national character and our achievements be respected. Only thus can a people which must be recognized as a factor for good and evil in Europe fulfill its mission more in the direction of good than of evil.

Mirror of World Opinion

"To Build a Free World"

We shall not abandon our democratic faith, either during this war, or when this war is done. No matter what we must face, we mean to see that democracy shall live and grow. . . . We shall go forward—not in vengeance, not merely to destroy, but to build a free world for all men.—COUNCIL FOR DEMOCRACY bulletin.

The Wide Horizon

Japan's Military Leaders

By William Henry Chamberlin

Domination of Japan's Government by the leaders of the Army and Navy has now reached its climax. The Generals and Admirals have the last word on practically every phase of national activity. There were seven Army and Navy officers out of the thirteen members of Prince Fumimaro Konoye's last Cabinet and the military predominance in the present Government, headed by Gen. Hideki Tojo, is even greater.

There is no single overwhelmingly dominant figure in either of the Japanese fighting services. Japanese, whether they are soldiers, sailors or civilians, always work instinctively as a corporate group. Individual dictatorship is not in line with Japanese tradition.

The Japanese Army today is largely run by a triumvirate, consisting of Gen. Hideki Tojo, Seishizo Itagaki, and Toshizo Nishio; and it is typical of the Japanese system that Tojo, although Premier, is probably the least influential of the three.

Nishio and Itagaki, working from headquarters of the Kwantung Army, gradually got command of all the levers of control and influence in the Japanese military machine. Tojo rose along with his sponsors. He became Vice-Minister of War, head of the air force, War Minister, and finally, last October, Premier.

* * *

I have talked with both Nishio and Itagaki—with Nishio in Hsinking, where he then held the office of Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, and with Itagaki at his desk in the War Ministry in Tokyo. Physically and temperamentally there is a considerable contrast between these two.

Nishio is a tall man, for a Japanese, muscular and square-jawed, taciturn and unsmiling. About all I could extract from him was a declaration of intention to resist any Soviet aggression against Manchukuo.

Itagaki, who has been closely associated with him, is short, rotund, and quite talkative. When he received me in the War Ministry he talked at length about Japanese plans for developing North China, about prospects of opening up rail communication and the alleged certainty of eliminating the Chinese guerrillas. Whereas Nishio barely tolerated a journalist from an alien land, Itagaki conveyed the impression of knowing more about the value of propaganda.

Such older Generals as Sadao Araki, Jiro Minami, and Senjuro Hayashi may emerge during the course of the war, but seem to be on the outer periphery of power and influence at present. Araki, a man with the delicate face of an artist, was formerly regarded abroad as an embodiment of Japanese fascism. He professed a kind of mystical nationalist faith, a compound of Pan-Asianism and Buddhist philosophy. Minami, who is Governor-General of Korea, is a capable administrator. Hayashi, whose huge handlebar moustaches were the delight of cartoonists, has been War Minister and Premier.

* * *

Perhaps the most forceful personality in the Navy, and certainly a champion of all-out war in the Pacific, is Admiral Nobumasa Suetsugu. As commander of Japan's submarine flotilla he reduced the time required for the undersea craft to disappear beneath the surface from 1¾ minutes to 45 or 50 seconds. With several other correspondents I was received by Suetsugu when he was Home Minister. He caused a Dutch correspondent embarrassment and alarm by displaying remarkable familiarity with the Netherlands Indies archipelago.

At the other pole from Suetsugu in views was Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, a tall, genial naval officer who was several times Minister of the Navy and was Premier for a few months in 1940. Yonai was anxious to avoid a clash with the Western Powers.

Admiral Isoruku Yamomoto, who was apparently in charge of the attack on Pearl Harbor, is more efficient as a naval tactician than as a political thinker, if the letter is genuine which was attributed to him and published in one of the more sensational Japanese newspapers, "Yomiuri." In this the doughty Admiral proposed to capture not only San Francisco, but also Washington!

Japan's last Ambassador at Washington, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, is a retired naval officer who was severely wounded in the fighting at Shanghai in 1932. He was generally regarded as a moderate in Tokyo. Until there is specific evidence to the contrary, it may be considered possible that Nomura was ignorant of the details of the treacherous stroke that was being planned against Pearl Harbor. His mission doubtless was saddened by his consciousness of the gulf between the two countries, which, I think, he sincerely, although vainly, tried to bridge.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.